The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7218. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

GREAT DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

TRIUMPH OF WESTERN IDEAS IN THE EAST—RESTORATION OF TAMMANY IN NEW-YORK—THE "TIDAL WAVE" IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-JERSEY—CONGRESS TO BE DEMOCRATIC.

The tale in the East is one of disaster. Mr. Tilden has been elected Governor of the State of New-York by not less than 30,000 majority. At least sixteen of the thirty-three Congressmen are Democrats, and the Assembly has very nearly fallen under the control of the same party. The figures at present stand 67 Republicans, 61 Democrats. In Massachusetts the Democrats have apparently elected their State ticket, and they have gained five Congressmen. From the West cheering news comes, compared with that we are compelled to record in this section. Michigan remains true to the Republican party, and its Legislature secures a United States Senator as successor of Mr. Chandler. Illinois, also, gives comparatively encouraging reports, and Wisconsin, also. For the other States the news is meagre, at the time this edition goes to press.

The elections held yesterday were for Governor in New-Jersey, Delaware, and Tennessee; for full lists of State officers in Alabama, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Nevada; for Governor, and a part only of the State officers in New-York and South Carolina, for Supreme Judges in Minnesota, and for some of the minor State officers in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Elections were also held for members of Congress in all these States, and in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and the Second District of Vermont. These States elected two hundred and thirteen members, and in the present House of Representatives have one hundred and forty Republicans and seventy-three Democrats. Full or partial Legislatures were also elected in all the States mentioned, with the exception of Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Rhode Island, Texas, and Virginia; and the Legislatures of Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin will elect United States Senators, to take the places of eight Republicans and four Democrats. Elections of delegate to Congress were held in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, and Washington.

The Congressmen elected yesterday and Monday, according to present figures, are divided: Republicans, 98; Democrats, 115. There had previously been chosen 29 Republicans and 33 Democrats, making the House stand, Republicans, 127; Democrats, 148. Elections are yet to be held in four States, choosing 17 members, of whom 13 are now Republicans, and four Democrats. The Congressmen thus far elected, as compared with the present House, are presented in the following table:

	Forty-third Congress. Rep.	Dem.	Forty-fourth Congress. Rep.	Dem.
New-York	24	9	17	16
Alabama	5	3	2	2
Arkansas	3	1	..	4
Delaware	1	..	..	1
Florida	2	..	2	..
Georgia	3	6	..	9
Illinois	14	5	11	8
Kansas	3	..	3	..
Kentucky	..	10	..	10
Louisiana	6	..	1	5
Maryland	2	4	..	6
Massachusetts	11	..	6	5
Michigan	9	..	6	3
Minnesota	2	..	3	..
Missouri	4	9	1	12
Nevada	..	1	..	1
New-Jersey	6	1	2	5
Pennsylvania	22	5	17	10
Rhode Island	2	..	2	..
South Carolina	5	..	4	1
Tennessee	7	3	2	8
Texas	..	6	..	6
Vermont	1	..	1	..
Virginia	5	4	4	5
Wisconsin	6	2	6	2
Previous elections	43	19	29	33
Total	187	88	123	152

STATE OFFICERS PROBABLY ELECTED

NEW-YORK.
Democratic.
Governor—Samuel J. Tilden.
Lieutenant Governor—William Dorsheimer.
Canal Commissioner—Adin Thayer.
State Prison Inspector—George Wagener.
Judge of Court of Appeals—Theodore Miller.

ALABAMA.
Democratic.
Governor—George S. Houston.
Lieutenant Governor—Robert F. Ligon.
Supreme Judges—Thomas J. Judge, Robert C. Brickell, Amos R. Manning.
Attorney General—John W. A. Sanford.
Secretary of State—Rufus K. Boyd.
Treasurer—Daniel Crawford.
Superintendent of Instruction—John M. McKleroy.

DELAWARE.
Democratic.
Governor—John P. Cochran.

ILLINOIS.
Republican.
Treasurer—Thomas J. Ridgeway.
Superintendent of Instruction—William B. Powell.

KANSAS.
Republican.
Governor—Thomas A. Osborn.
Lieutenant Governor—M. J. Salter.
Secretary of State—Thomas H. Cavanaugh.
Auditor—D. W. Wilder.
Attorney General—A. M. F. Randolph.
Supreme Justice—D. M. Valentine.
Treasurer—Samuel Lappin.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Democratic.
Governor—William Gaston.
Lieutenant Governor—William L. Smith.
Secretary of State—Benjamin F. Mills.
Treasurer—Nathan Clark.
Attorney General—Waldo Coburn.
Auditor—C. Osgood Morse.

MICHIGAN.
Republican.
Governor—John J. Bagley.
Lieutenant Governor—Henry H. Holt.
Secretary of State—Ebenezer G. D. Holden.
Treasurer—William B. McCreery.
Auditor—Ralph Ely.
Attorney General—Andrew J. Smith.

MINNESOTA.
Republican.
Supreme Judge—S. J. R. McMillan.
Associate Judge—F. R. E. Cornell.

MISSOURI.
Democratic.
Governor—Charles H. Hardin.
Lieutenant Governor—Norman J. Colman.
Secretary of State—Michael K. McGrath.
Auditor—Thomas Holladay.
Treasurer—Joseph W. Mercer.
Attorney General—John A. Hockaday.
Judges—Warrick Hough, William B. Napton.

NEVADA.
Democratic.
Governor—L. R. Bradley.
Lieutenant Governor—Jewitt W. Adams.
Member of Congress—A. C. Ellis.
Supreme Judges—A. M. Hillhouse, C. H. Belknap.
Secretary of State—C. D. Spires.
Attorney General—J. R. Kittrell.
Treasurer—Jerry Schooling.

NEW-JERSEY.
Democratic.
Governor—Joseph D. Bedle.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Republican.
Lieutenant Governor—Arthur G. Olmstead.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Robert B. Beath.
Auditor—Harrison Allen.
Supreme Judge—Edward M. Paxson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Republican.
Governor—Daniel H. Chamberlain.
Lieutenant Governor—Richard H. Gleaves.

TENNESSEE.
Democratic.
Governor—James D. Porter, Jr.

CONGRESSMEN PROBABLY ELECTED.

NEW-YORK.

Dist.
1. Henry B. Metcalf, Democrat.
2. John G. Schumaker, Democrat.
3. Simeon B. Chittenden, Independent Rep.
4. Archibald M. Bliss, Democrat.
5. Edwin R. Meade, Democrat.
6. Samuel S. Cox, Democrat.
7. Smith Ely, Democrat.
8. Elijah Ward, Democrat.
9. Fernando Wood, Democrat.
10. Abram S. Hewitt, Democrat.
11. Benjamin A. Willis, Democrat.
12. N. Holmes Odell, Democrat.
13. John O. Whitehouse, Democrat.
14. George M. Beebe, Democrat.
15. John A. Bagley, Democrat.
16. Charles H. Adams, Republican.
17. Charles Hughes, Democrat.
18. Andrew Williams, Republican.
19. William A. Wheeler, Republican.
20. Henry H. Hathorn, Republican.
21. Samuel F. Miller, Republican.
22. George A. Bagley, Republican.
23. Scott Lord, Democrat.
24. William H. Baker, Republican.
25. Elias W. Leavenworth, Republican.
26. Clinton D. Mac Dougall, Republican.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham, Republican.
28. Thomas C. Platt, Republican.
29. Charles C. B. Walker, Democrat.
30. John M. Davy, Republican.
31. George G. Hoskins, Republican.
32. Lyman K. Bass, Republican.
33. Walter L. Sessions, Republican.

ALABAMA.

1. Frederick G. Bromberg, Democrat.
2. James T. Rapier, Republican.
3. Taul Bradford, Democrat.
4. Charles Hays, Republican.
5. John H. Caldwell, Democrat.
6. Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Democrat.

At Large—Roswell B. Lewis, William H. Forney, Democrats.

ARKANSAS.

1. Lucien C. Gause, Democrat.
2. W. F. Slemons, Democrat.
3. William W. Wilshire, Democrat.
4. Thomas M. Gunter, Democrat.

DELAWARE.

James Williams, Democrat.

FLORIDA.

1. William J. Purman, Republican.
2. Josiah T. Walls, Republican.

GEORGIA.

1. Julian Hartridge, Democrat.
2. William E. Smith, Democrat.
3. Philip Cook, Democrat.
4. Henry R. Harris, Democrat.
5. Milton A. Candler, Democrat.
6. James H. Blount, Democrat.
7. William H. Dabney, Democrat.
8. Alexander H. Stephens, Democrat.
9. Garrett McMillan, Democrat.

ILLINOIS.

1. Barney G. Caulfield, Democrat.
2. Jasper D. Ward, Republican.
3. Charles B. Farwell, Republican.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut, Republican.
5. Horatio C. Burchard, Republican.
6. Thomas J. Henderson, Republican.
7. Alexander Campbell, Democrat.
8. Greenbury L. Fort, Republican.
9. Richard H. Whiting, Republican.
10. Henderson Ritchie, Republican.
11. Scott Wike, Democrat.
12. William M. Springer, Democrat.
13. John McNulta, Republican.
14. Joseph G. Cannon, Republican.
15. John R. Eden, Democrat.
16. William A. Sparks, Democrat.
17. William R. Morrison, Democrat.
18. Isaac Clements, Republican.
19. Samuel S. Marshall, Democrat.

KANSAS.

1. William A. Phillips, Republican.
2. Stephen A. Cobb, Republican.
3. William R. Brown, Republican.

KENTUCKY.

1. A. R. Boone, Democrat.
2. John Young Brown, Democrat.
3. Charles W. Milliken, Democrat.
4. J. Proctor Knott, Democrat.
5. Edward Y. Parsons, Democrat.
6. Thomas L. Jones, Democrat.
7. J. C. S. Blackburn, Democrat.
8. Milton J. Durham, Democrat.
9. Harrison Cockrell, Democrat.
10. John B. Clarke, Democrat.

MARYLAND.

1. Philip F. Thomas, Democrat.
2. Charles A. Robertson, Democrat.
3. William J. O'Brien, Democrat.
4. Thomas Swann, Democrat.
5. Charles J. Henkle, Democrat.
6. William Walsh, Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton, Republican.
2. Benjamin W. Harris, Republican.
3. Henry L. Pierce, Republican.
4. Rufus S. Frost, Republican.
5. Nathaniel P. Banks, Independent.
6. Charles P. Thompson, Democrat.
7. John K. Tarbox, Democrat.
8. William Wirt Warren, Democrat.
9. George F. Hoar, Republican.
10. Charles A. Stevens, Republican.
11. Chester W. Chapin, Democrat.

MICHIGAN.

1. Alpheus S. Williams, Democrat.
2. Henry Waldron, Republican.
3. George Willard, Republican.
4. Allen Potter, Democrat.
5. William B. Williams, Republican.
6. George H. Durand, Democrat.
7. Omar D. Conger, Republican.
8. Nathaniel B. Bradley, Republican.
9. Jay A. Hubbell, Republican.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell, Republican.
2. E. St. Julian Cox, Democrat.
3. William S. King, Republican.

MISSOURI.

1. Edward C. Kehr, Democrat.
2. Erastus Wells, Democrat.
3. William H. Stone, Democrat.
4. Robert H. Hatcher, Democrat.
5. Richard P. Bland, Democrat.
6. Charles H. Morgan, Democrat.
7. John F. Phillips, Democrat.
8. Benjaman J. Franklin, Democrat.
9. David Rae, Democrat.
10. R. A. DeBolt, Democrat.
11. John B. Clark, Jr., Democrat.
12. John M. Glover, Democrat.
13. Aylett H. Buckner, Democrat.

NEVADA.

A. C. Ellis, Democrat.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Clement H. Sinnickson, Republican.
2. Andrew J. Smith, Democrat.
3. Miles Ross, Democrat.
4. Robert Hamilton, Democrat.
5. Augustus W. Cutler, Democrat.
6. Marcus L. Ward, Republican.
7. Augustus A. Hardenburg, Democrat.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Thomas B. Florence, Democrat.
2. Charles O'Neill, Republican.
3. Samuel J. Randall, Democrat.
4. William D. Kelley, Republican.
5. Alfred C. Harmer, Republican.
6. Washington Townsend, Republican.
7. Ephraim L. Acker, Democrat.
8. Heister Clymer, Democrat.
9. A. Herr Smith, Republican.
10. William Mutchler, Democrat.
11. Frank D. Collins, Democrat.
12. Winthrop Ketchum, Republican.
13. Theodore Garrettson, Republican.
14. John B. Packer, Republican.
15. Bartholomew Laporte, Republican.
16. Sobieski Ross, Republican.
17. Samuel S. Blair, Republican.
18. Langhorne Wister, Republican.
19. Levi Maish, Democrat.
20. Louis A. Mackey, Democrat.
21. Jacob Turney, Democrat.
22. James H. Hopkins, Democrat.
23. Thomas M. Bayne, Republican.
24. John W. Wallace, Republican.
25. Harry White, Republican.
26. John G. White, Republican.
27. Carlton B. Curtis, Republican.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Eames, Republican.
2. Latimer W. Ballou, Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Joseph H. Rainey, Republican.
2. Charles W. Butts, Republican.
3. Joseph B. Kershaw, Democrat.
4. Alexander S. Wallace, Republican.
5. Robert Smalls, Republican.

TENNESSEE.

1. Roderick R. Butler, Republican.
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh, Republican.
3. George G. Dibrell, Democrat.
4. John W. Head, Democrat.
5. John M. Bright, Democrat.
6. John F. House, Democrat.
7. Washington C. Whitthorne, Democrat.
8. John D. C. Atkins, Democrat.
9. William P. Caldwell, Democrat.
10. H. Casey Young, Democrat.

TEXAS.

1. John H. Reagan, Democrat.
2. David B. Culberson, Democrat.
3. James W. Throckmorton, Democrat.
4. Roger Q. Mills, Democrat.
5. John Hancock, Democrat.
6. Gustave Schleicher, Democrat.

VERMONT.

2. Dudley C. Denison, Republican.

VIRGINIA.

1. James B. Sener, Republican.
2. John Goode, Jr., Democrat.
3. Gilbert C. Walker, Democrat.
4. William H. H. Stowell, Republican.
5. Christian Y. Thomas, Republican.
6. John R. Tucker, Democrat.
7. John T. Harris, Democrat.
8. Eppa Hunton, Democrat.
9. William Terry, Democrat.

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams, Republican.
2. Lucien B. Caswell, Republican.
3. Henry S. Magoon, Republican.
4. William Pitt Lynde, Democrat.
5. Samuel D. Burchard, Democrat.
6. Alanson M. Kimball, Republican.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Republican.
8. Alexander S. McDill, Republican.

NEW-YORK.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES.

The returns received from the State, outside of the City, do not amount to much more than one-seventh of the towns, and the subjoined table is largely based on estimated majorities:

County.	Dix's Majority.	Tilden's Majority.
Albany	....	1500
Allegany	1400	....
Broome	700	....
Cattaraugus	900	....
Cayuga	1800	....
Chautauqua	1300	....
Chemung	....	.771
Chenango	350	....
Clinton	2000	....
Columbia	....	1230
Cortland	700	....
Delaware	650	....
Dutchess	....	1000
Erie	1000	....
Essex	500	....
Franklin	750	....
Fulton	500	....
Genesee	417	....
Greene	....	800
Hamilton	....	200
Herkimer	800	....
Jefferson	1500	....
Kings	....	10000
Lewis	....	200
Livingston	700	....
Madison	1200	....
Monroe	....	387
Montgomery	100	....
New-York	....	42168
Niagara	500	....
Oneida	1500	....
Onondaga	1800	....
Ontario	300	....
Orange	200	....
Orleans	700	....
Oswego	1500	....
Otsego	....	700
Putnam	400	....
Queens	....	1500
Rensselaer	....	600
Richmond	....	500
Rockland	....	800
St. Lawrence	5000	....
Saratoga	1500	....
Schenectady	....	300
Schoharie	....	1700
Schuyler	200	....
Seneca	....	1200
Steuben	....	500
Suffolk	1200	....
Sullivan	....	1000
Tioga	500	....
Tompkins	150	....
Ulster	....	100
Warren	200	....
Washington	1100	....
Wayne	1400	....
Westchester	....	1300
Wyoming	1000	....
Yates	100	....
Total	36667	68 56
Tilden's majority		31789

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The following gives the returns for Governor, Judge of Court of Appeals, Mayor, and Register in each election district, arranged according to Assembly Districts, and including the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Governor. Dix.	Tilden.	Court of Appeals. Johnson.	Miller.	Mayor. Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	Register. H's.	Jones.
1..	42	191	....	....	155	33	44	113	120
2..	37	183	....	....	127	32	61	96	124
3..	11	218	10	219	102	7	58	144	83
4..	12	266	....	....	164	8	104	140	138
5..	13	217	13	217	147	11	72	127	103
6..	28	325	....	....	225	14	114	199	141
7..	30	291	....	....	195	17	110	159	159
8..	93	189	95	186	165	88	28	87	193
9..	37	65	39	63	58	33	11	39	60
10..	77	147	68	154	115	63	39	78	142
11..	59	186	54	190	164	48	51	109	132
12..	47	119	39	125	104	41	20	77	89
13..	85	123	85	122	92	72	42	67	136
14..	32	175	30	175	127	24	56	110	98
15..	40	143	36	147	81	31	69	91	89
16..	21	111	20	112	83	19	30	73	59
17..	63	183	62	184	133	48	64	112	133
18..	101	151	101	151	139	48	65	113	135
19..	55	150	48	157	113	41	48	78	124
20..	33	236	....	....	208	33	43	178	102
21..	108	246	....	....	203	90	62	165	191
22..	57	176	54	178	165	42	21	144	79
23..	42	249	....	....	227	28	35	184	104
T'l.	1123	4340	....	....	3352	871	1247	2683	2734

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	42	197	....	....	176	27	36	158	80
2..	50	151	....	....	120	24	56	112	89
3..	20	149	19	150	129	14	25	115	53
4..	23	136	19	138	114	18	26	90	68
5..	35	259	30	259	219	35	39	200	94
6..	12	190	11	191	170	10	22	161	40
7..	31	240	28	243	200	26	45	180	91
8..	33	158	33	157	122	33	35	111	80
9..	33	104	33	104	80	33	24	78	59
10..	32	192	26	198	151	17	55	136	88
11..	33	143	18	158	100	17	59	92	83
12..	32	100	29	104	82	28	22	67	61
13..	32	165	25	170	98	26	72	89	108
14..	53	222	50	224	186	35	52	173	102
15..	29	88	29	88	69	25	22	50	67
16..	38	260	32	264	208	30	60	148	149
17..	25	166	25	166	163	25	3	158	33
18..	19	234	15	242	215	13	27	174	84
19..	25	184	....	....	146	19	44	105	104
20..	11	156	....	....	141	11	15	121	46
21..	69	127	71	156	100	39	45	81	126
22..	25	141	24	142	108	22	35	87	79
23..	33	127	29	130	100	28	32	81	80
T'l.	735	3889	....	....	3197	555	851	2737	1864

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	57	194	28	199	160	52	41	124	125
2..	66	71	28	199	162	55	20	119	118
3..	33	200	....	....	166	33	42	126	107
4..	29	303	29	303	271	24	38	216	119
5..	29	265	27	264	244	22	25	163	124
6..	50	261	50	260	226	39	46	201	110
7..	50	239	39	250	198	36	51	199	89
8..	33	132	34	131	86	23	57	118	47
9..	50	200	....	....	192	51	7	195	55
10..	57	168	46	177	148	35	39	131	90
11..	27	334	....	....	301	23	36	212	143
12..	31	254	31	254	237	18	30	238	47
13..	41	273	38	276	224	39	51	165	149
14..	19	125	19	125	111	17	16	101	43
15..	23	189	23	187	187	21	2	197	83
16..	9	128	8	130	119	7	11	58	80
17..	5	106	5	106	104	5	2	87	24
18..	20	35	18	37	29	16	10	27	27
T'l.	629	3577	....	....	3165	516	524	2612	1585

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Governor. Dix.	Tilden.	Court of Appeals. Johnson.	Miller.	Mayor. Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	Register. H's.	Jones.
1..	54	218	....	....	190	37	33	61	109
2..	28	160	....	....	144	25	19	146	42
3..	14	194	....	....	185	12	5	161	47
4..	22	320	....	....	309	20	17	292	62
5..	11	142	....	....	137	10	6	131	22
6..	59	203	....	....	170	27	63	140	118
7..	54	270	....	....	147	51	25	232	90
8..	51	281	....	....	252	48	31	219	159
9..	49	206	....	....	173	135	51	138	121
10..	24	216	....	....	210	23	17	195	35
11..	17	206	....	....	197	13	13	182	40
12..	44	143	....	....	123	33	31	98	87
13..	45	157	....	....	134	40	..	94	108
14..	83	125	....	....	103	64	38	80	125
15..	53	300	....	....	262	50	39	225	124
16..	44	86	....	....	69	36	26	48	83
17..	150	98	....	....	91	14	9	85	29
18..	30	230	....	....	228	23	9	217	43
19..	74	181	....	....	168	58	26	134	117
20..	47	225	....	....	206	44	22	178	94
21..	58	221	....	....	211	46	20	183	95
22..	40	262	....	....	237	36	30	234	68
23..	18	165	....	....	156	14	13	156	27
24..	21	105	....	....	101	19	7	94	29
25..	24	154	....	....	133	24	21	125	53
26..	55	201	....	....	179	33	25	161	74
T'l.	1034	5069	....	....	4506	935	596	4009	2001

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	100	84	....	....	64	89	29	40	142
2..	41	122	....	....	93	42	29	78	86
3..	67	134	....	....	113	55	35	93	94
4..	65	104	....	....	91	62	16	72	95
5..	43	126	....	....	119	33	17	96	72
6..	130	203	....	....	190	123	29	146	183
7..	120	155	....	....	118	107	50	97	177
8..	70	161	....	....	136	66	30	115	116
9..	103	147	....	....	134	87	29	97	150
10..	44	188	....	....	153	41	39	122	106
11..	89	109	....	....	93	80	24	61	132
12..	58	121	....	....	112	49	17	88	92
13..	49	128	....	....	112	46	18	82	93
14..	76	98	....	....	73	63	28	67	98
15..	25	83	23	85	64	19	25	51	56
16..	111	161	....	....	168	63	41	105	167
17..	136	113	....	....	47	120	80	39	147
18..	90	195	....	....	141	82	61	130	153
19..	48	111	....	....	79	36	42	67	92
20..	44	84	....	....	54	35	37	49	79
21..	117	144	....	....	108	93	60	115	146
22..	45	72	....	....	54	37	26	49	68
23..	36	72	....	....	54	26	25	48	58
24..	68	214	....	....	211	51	20	158	124
25..	60	205	....	....	192	51	26	158	111
26..	56	92	....	....	74	46	28	57	89
27..	84	137	....	....	125	78	20	92	138
28..	155	112	....	....	106	147	13	74	192
T'l.	2130	3676	....	....	3078	1827	894	2446	3256

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	33	126	....	....	105	29	24	81	76
2..	41	197	....	....	196	34	18	186	63
3..	44	199	....	....	171	38	35	164	86
4..	44	169	....	....	146	38	28	136	77
5..	77	153	....	....	134	71	24	117	111
6..	50	206	....	....	190	44	18	167	82
7..	41	165	....	....	188	32	16	150	56
8..	55	241	....	....	190	43	64	172	118
9..	65	221	....	....	187	34	65	188	98
10..	49	267	....	....	246	34	35	230	82
11..	28	213	....	....	193	18	29	181	60
12..	66	255	....	....	176	55	94	165	152
13..	80	185	....	....	145	56	52	127	126
14..	76	206	....	....	169	57	47	146	119
15..	79	193	....	....	123	56	93	111	157
16..	64	160	....	....	139	47	41	124	99
17..	54	189	....	....	134	41	74	129	124
18..	48	166	....	....	134	26	52	120	96
T'l.	994	3511	....	....	2966	753	809	2694	1782

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	66	65	....	....	63	62	6	50	78
2..	87	104	....	....	101	74	16	72	119
3..	160	88	....	....	74	145	28	43	204
4..	194	117	....	....	97	190	23	53	252
5..	91	86	....	....	75	76	26	51	126
6..	100	152	....	....	136	89	25	90	153
7..	96	116	....	....	93	89	26	75	135
8..	97	113	....	....	90	87	30	73	137
9..	104	101	....	....	90	98	16	58	143
10..	108	101	....	....	82	120	37	61	177
11..	90	65	....	....	48	89	19	37	116
12..	102	111	....	....	88	94	30	59	153
13..	165	138	....	....	109	149	45	94	211
14..	113	100	....	....	86	96	27	67	143
15..	130	87	....	....	60	121	28	62	154
16..	175	143	....	....	104	165	50	83	231
17..	116	148	....	....	121	106	35	86	173
18..	67	178	....	....	128	51	54	100	143
19..	118	104	....	....	98	102	21	59	161
20..	125	104	....	....	76	107	43	52	171
21..	159	178	....	....	160	144	29	118	210
T'l.	2463	2400	....	....	1986	2254	614	1443	3390

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	82	234	....	....	127	43	147	105	210
2..	111	175	....	....	89	62	126	78	203
3..	92	148	....	....	80	38	120	67	169
4..	77	107	....	....	52	38	94	40	140
5..	86	142	....	....	65	40	123	59	165
6..	130	205	....	....	93	69	170	82	240
7..	163	107	....	....	105	69	143	93	224
8..	95	148	....	....	79	52	109	67	174
9..	92	155	....	....	92	32	115	86	156
10..	70	157	....	....	87	21	118	76	148
11..	65	152	....	....	85	21	111	94	126
12..	52	106	....	....	77	30	50	68	84
13..	74	244	....	....	202	61	57	199	116
14..	50	120	....	....	99	30	47	76	90
15..	41	128	....	....	106	28	33	98	71
16..	130	183	....	....	133	113	66	91	220
17..	86	194	....	....	112	32	125	194	85
18..	62	126	....	....	76	95	77	63	125
19..	95	146	....	....	70	64	108	62	181
20..	114	222	....	....	118	85	40	74	260
21..	87	111	....	....	61	50	84	58	137
22..	34	107	....	....	53	34	54	50	91
23..	54	135	....	....	75	33	80	71	116
24..	51	162	....	....	108	28	76	100	110
25..	49	204	....	....	138	36	70	147	112
26..	107	165	....	....	118	62	93	110	161
27..	39	158	....	....	120	29	48	116	89
28..	116	132	....	....	130	97	21	116	130
29..	96	125	....	....	98	86	36	79	136
30..	143	198	....	....	72	53	212	57	284
T'l.	2543	4696	....	....	2920	1531	2753	2678	4553

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	119	138	....	....	118	107	28	97	157
2..	193	158	....	....	146	156	28	110	231
3..	118	120	....	....	109	106	22	101	133
4..	95	160	....	....	142	89	22	116	132
5..	97	142	....	....	130	96	12	98	129
6..	45	71	....	....	70	87	9	57	100
7..	72	138	....	....	111	66	28	91	115
8..	95	75	....	....	71	82	16	52	110
9..	156	106	....	....	91	133	39	43	216
10..	183	141	....	....	121	166	36	87	230
11..	105	128	....	....	113	89	32	88	135
12..	136	101	....	....	86	121	31	57	176
13..	104	171	....	....	149	94	30	128	143
14..	59	118	....	....	105	56	16	94	31
15..	142	136	....	....	124	131	24	88	189
16..	137	153	....	....	126	128	34	96	137
17..	170	78	....	....	66	158	21	39	186
18..	133	76	....	....	63	124	22	46	161
19..	78	77	....	....	56	72	26	47	106
20..	195	169	....	....	136	181	41	100	245
21..	122	127	....	....	109	109	31	70	176
22..	109	105	....	....	99	102	15	65	142
23..	169	119	....	....	119	149	19	75	203
24..	154	78	....	....	70	132	30	45	184
25..	144	121	....	....	106	138	22	75	185
26..	46	166	....	....	162	43	7	151	59
27..	166	128	....	....	118	151	26	86	204
T'l.	3342	3300	....	....	2916	3066	667	2202	4215

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	91	175	....	....	90	44	133	79	186
2..	69	131	....	....	64	37	97	62	134
3..	83	160	....	....	61	54	126	60	176
4..	99	109	....	....	62	69	76	62	141
5..	76	198	....	....	91	51	127	88	178
6..	102	163	....	....	88	40	136	80	184
7..	91	158	....	....	81	65	101	70	173
8..	84	200	....	....	138	60	86	120	164
9..	78	115	....	....	85	46	61	58	134
10..	98	154	....	....	91	55	107	62	187
11..	104	245	....	....	125	43	181	112	232
12..	69	198	....	....	137	47	83	132	135
13..	24	168	....	....	125	23	44	125	67
14..	58	149	....	....	89	29	95	91	126
15..	89	171	....	....	71	38	148	69	191
16..	83	130	....	....	89	57	68	78	136
17..	131	234	....	....	152	75	135	118	243
18..	111	91	....	....	35	68	101	32	171
19..	105	142	....	....	49	55	137	44	200
20..	78	123	....	....	37	24	139	36	164
21..	81	77	....	....	35	14	107	33	122
22..	61	122	....	....	66	34	85	50	133
T'l.	1865	3413	....	....	1854	1028	2373	1661	3577

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	168	117	....	....	102	145	33	55	223
2..	77	52	....	....	48	75	6	42	84
3..	145	71	....	....	61	136	18	31	186
4..	113	49	....	....	46	104	11	32	126
5..	149	98	....	....	99	134	17	66	178
6..	109	44	....	....	38	103	12	18	136
7..	80	68	....	....	50	72	25	50	98
8..	98	56	....	....	52	95	8	44	111
9..	100	62	....	....	59	84	17	41	115
10..	142	88	....	....	79	132	11	48	107
11..	46	60	....	....	47	42	16	43	64
12..	56	121	....	....	109	48	18	98	78
13..	70	88	....	....	78	62	19	63	95
14..	124	171	....	....	160	106	32	129	165
15..	74	131	....	....	111	62	32	104	96
16..	120	87	....	....	64	112	28	42	153
17..	80	68	....	....	50	72	25	50	98
18..	66	54	....	....	43	65	12	36	84
19..	105	172	....	....	131	90	54	128	149
20..	84	77	....	....	65	77	18	50	107
21..	164	92	....	....	78	147	30	58	195
22..	59	126	....	....	99	55	30	91	94
23..	98	155	....	....	120	88	44	121	129
24..	126	150	....	....	135	126	21	117	159
25..	36	37	....	....	33	33	7	26	45
26..	148	53	....	....	37	134	9	29	150
27..	180	74	....	....	69	163	20	29	217
28..	201	73	....	....	59	188	24	46	227
29..	143	53	....	....	45	134	20	15	167
30..	150	56	....	....	55	132	17	30	173
T'l.	3311	2803	....	....	2222	3018	634	1732	4009

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Governor. Dix.	Tilden.	Court of Appeals. Johnson.	Miller.	Mayor. Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	Register. H's.	Jones.
1..	35	98	....	....	83	17	83	79	54
2..	35	324	....	....	283	22	52	271	88
3..	71	264	....	....	211	41	83	203	129
4..	92	241	....	....	195	60	78	194	139
5..	51	168	....	....	155	49	15	138	81
6..	42	184	....	....	133	34	57	116	105
7..	68	195	....	....	168	56	28	140	120
8..	59	185	....	....	145	33	54	127	115
9..	105	208	....	....	165	89	53	136	169
10..	54	172	....	....	135	47	42	113	112
11..	97	171	....	....	138	70	60	118	144
12..	110	128	....	....	190	70	73	190	147
13..	125	145	....	....	122	124	24	106	156
14..	66	131	....	....	98	52	55	95	109
15..	87	119	....	....	90	68	46	78	126
16..	93	195	....	....	149	68	60	134	138
17..	45	135	....	....	100	28	52	91	89
18..	121	247	....	....	206	103	49	187	180
19..	159	277	....	....	175	125	123	175	245
20..	39	68	....	....	63	33	10	62	39
T'l.	1554	3655	....	....	3004	1189	1057	2753	2485

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	45	100	....	....	86	37	....	79	66
2..	90	78	....	....	67	72	29	62	106
3..	132	291	....	....	279	123	20	254	161
4..	142	156	....	....	141	142	26	111	184
5..	96	77	....	....	64	90	20	50	120
6..	137	108	....	....	97	124	24	67	172
7..	158	58	....	....	54	146	13	35	177
8..	113	78	....	....	66	102	22	43	142
9..	144	215	....	....	198	136	33	182	173
10..	147	240	....	....	201	132	28	201	178
11..	186	74	....	....	62	171	26	40	217
12..	179	157	....	....	136	171	28	104	219
13..	169	181	....	....	164	155	31	139	200
14..	185	235	....	....	209	177	33	183	223
15..	150	114	....	....	105	139	19	81	175
16..	117	109	....	....	93	98	36	62	159
17..	105	129	....	....	113	85	38	96	127
18..	102	129	....	....	114	97	19	96	132
19..	73	191	....	....	172	65	25	152	108
20..	99	85	....	....	83	87	10	58	115
21..	113	70	....	....	64	106	14	37	144
22..	151	144	....	....	138	120	20	127	167
T'l.	2833	3019	....	....	2706	2565	514	2259	3465

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	116	166	....	....	125	105	49	103	175
2..	82	111	....	....	68	65	60	38	155
3..	52	127	....	....	83	42	54	56	123
4..	96	162	....	....	159	80	54	91	161
5..	63	150	....	....	136	57	32	96	113
6..	93	191	....	....	144	86	53	110	174
7..	84	175	....	....	161	73	25	127	131
8..	46	133	....	....	107	38	34	76	100
9..	22	197	....	....	166	16	34	154	64
10..	52	268	....	....	213	36	67	183	135
11..	207	148	....	....	100	21	53	92	93
12..	111	239	....	....	128	68	157	94	257
13..	70	185	....	....	97	41	114	88	167
14..	36	189	....	....	114	24	87	105	119
15..	23	319	....	....	243	16	49	241	97
16..	41	137	....	....	91	28	66	80	107
17..	45	182	....	....	111	27	85	98	127
T'l.	1239	3079	....	....	2246	820	1073	1832	2293

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	25	260	....	....	225	24	34	204	76
2..	95	276	....	....	235	94	42	206	165
3..	170	136	....	....	124	13	14	111	41
4..	84	71	....	....	73	74	7	106	45
5..	45	221	....	....	173	45	55	158	108
6..	30	177	....	....	153	26	28	146	61
7..	25	127	....	....	48	20	82	44	106
8..	136	247	....	....	129	88	162	118	256
9..	134	171	....	....	121	112	65	100	205
10..	63	172	....	....	174	58	11	140	103
11..	76	261	....	....	239	64	37	167	171
12..	107	127	....	....	107	101	27	83	146
13..	63	228	....	....	195	57	40	170	130
14..	63	155	....	....	84	48	82	81	133
15..	91	286	....	....	143	62	172	133	239
16..	66	93	....	....	79	63	15	64	91
17..	144	112	....	....	82	134	39	50	202
18..	104	130	....	....	80	80	72	63	169
19..	113	155	....	....	119	98	48	94	169
20..	132	217	....	....	156	108	82	141	204
21..	114	234	....	....	177	86	87	158	187
22..	61	117	....	....	98	55	20	74	102
23..	75	130	....	....	120	65	16	96	103
24..	159	152	....	....	129	139	40	105	178
25..	36	228	....	....	124	31	110	119	146
26..	66	93	....	....	79	63	41	64	91
T'l.	2277	4576	....	....	3466	1808	1428	2995	3627

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	25	147	....	....	124	16	32	112	60
2..	46	334	....	....	263	31	86	257	121
3..	26	334	....	....	265	17	76	249	103
4..	53	224	....	....	191	33	53	165	111
5..	37	217	....	....	184	22	49	163	90
6..	26	213	....	....	168	21	50	150	88
7..	45	209	....	....	187	37	30	195	59
8..	10	157	....	....	132	9	26	106	60
9..	31	182	....	....	138	32	42	124	88
10..	23	40	....	....	33	22	8	30	33
11..	39	264	....	....	213	36	53	199	103
12..	58	174	....	....	139	49	39	114	114
13..	33	152	....	....	123	33	27	102	81
14..	75	231	....	....	195	59	49	151	155
15..	96	143	....	....	94	74	65	75	164
16..	189	234	....	....	185	145	92	134	289
17..	83	99	....	....	62	62	59	39	114
18..	58	135	....	....	114	47	32	83	111
19..	72	129	....	....	107	69	25	88	113
20..	115	160	....	....	168	96	31	132	163
21..	149	137	....	....	119	134	35	74	207
22..	82	92	....	....	76	73	24	63	111
23..	137	111	....	....	90	117	38	52	192
24..	109	78	....	....	74	90	23	32	155
25..	89	96	....	....	70	78	33	44	108
26..	22	252	....	....	231	37	27	224	43
27..	38	153	....	....	123	32	36	105	86
28..	42	181	....	....	151	29	43	134	87
29..	93	126	....	....	89	16	44	73	76
T'l.	1831	5024	....	....	4108	1516	1227	3469	3285

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	114	93	....	....	88	89	19	65	138
2..	66	174	....	....	158	57	23	144	93
3..	130	231	....	....	160	104	96	139	226
4..	61	239	....	....	178	52	69	165	133
5..	89	249	....	....	202	80	57	186	144
6..	81	116	....	....	166	73	..	162	95
7..	83	145	....	....	115	66	47	110	112
8..	140	166	....	....	144	118	44	144	171
9..	115	179	....	....	133	100	61	109	175
10..	142	93	....	....	79	134	19	51	179
11..	129	90	....	....	91	116	17	91	168
12..	122	221	....	....	182	97	63	170	169
13..	97	193	....	....	171	95	32	171	125
14..	103	127	....	....	78	85	68	61	164
15..	155	203	....	....	159	129	68	126	224
16..	140	216	....	....	181	112	62	168	181
17..	142	186	....	....	166	112	57	138	187
18..	141	198	....	....	151	108	80	154	181
19..	91	77	....	....	62	67	39	48	115
20..	99	118	....	....	96	88	34	88	129
21..	126	150	....	....	137	107	28	111	159
22..	58	145	....	....	138	50	..	128	74
23..	119	116	....	....	88	91	56	75	153
24..	114	177	....	....	119	83	85	103	180
25..	142	228	....	....	182	93	95	178	189
26..	111	144	....	....	113	99	43	99	150
27..	59	190	....	....	179	42	25	174	69
28..	108	142	....	....	117	94	38	113	123
29..	70	210	....	....	104	61	50	150	118
30..	70	112	....	....	99	68	15	94	86
31..	112	138	....	....	106	92	52	91	153
32..	98	207	....	....	180	75	50	172	131
T'l.	3427	5273	....	....	4322	2852	1492	3778	4694

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	99	225	....	....	187	70	65	163	157
2..	78	177	....	....	143	58	48	124	128
3..	66	228	....	....	162	62	64	146	147
4..	50	147	....	....	109	44	41	95	98
5..	40	127	....	....	102	30	35	73	92
6..	45	201	....	....	154	31	62	124	121
7..	37	193	....	....	162	15	53	121	108
8..	32	227	....	....	166	27	65	148	110
9..	27	218	....	....	159	25	62	137	109
10..	78	117	....	....	86	53	55	57	137
11..	36	219	....	....	170	28	56	130	105
12..	34	176	....	....	148	31	30	137	73
13..	84	186	....	....	131	70	69	94	177
14..	38	212	....	....	180	37	33	150	101
15..	80	248	....	....	204	66	66	154	171
16..	79	221	....	....	186	62	52	156	142
17..	38	197	....	....	155	29	48	139	95
18..	69	207	....	....	150	52	74	128	136
19..	97	125	....	....	112	89	19	72	45
20..	143	74	....	....	68	133	14	34	179
21..	133	89	....	....	75	129	16	43	175
22..	99	101	....	....	93	82	34	71	130
23..	174	143	....	....	129	158	27	97	217
24..	68	123	....	....	106	55	28	89	104
25..	165	118	....	....	116	146	21	82	194
26..	95	104	....	....	96	81	22	68	131
T'l.	1984	4403	....	....	3549	1663	1159	2825	3391

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	101	236	....	....	225	98	12	202	134
2..	90	127	....	....	124	81	12	110	105
3..	81	111	....	....	111	67	15	101	90
4..	29	177	....	....	161	27	17	130	54
5..	32	299	....	....	276	27	27	257	73
6..	61	189	....	....	181	47	30	113	145
7..	103	116	....	....	111	90	18	98	128
8..	58	105	....	....	102	43	19	98	65
9..	102	220	....	....	165	86	73	152	170
10..	146	241	....	....	128	121	149	110	279
11..	37	142	....	....	114	38	38	113	40
12..	46	110	....	....	87	22	49	85	72
13..	70	212	....	....	170	59	52	158	124
14..	69	198	....	....	161	53	45	151	107
15..	71	267	....	....	263	70	4	246	89
T'l.	1096	2730	....	....	2379	915	559	2144	1675

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	90	96	....	....	92	73	20	77	105
2..	120	101	....	....	87	116	15	74	144
3..	59	165	....	....	134	39	50	108	113
4..	67	161	....	....	125	105	49	99	123
5..	40	189	....	....	161	43	25	138	92
6..	58	184	....	....	172	44	25	153	87
7..	106	73	....	....	75	93	10	50	123
8..	48	214	....	....	174	39	39	161	97
9..	70	168	....	....	138	45	54	128	113
10..	138	89	....	....	67	161	22	42	205
11..	30	614	....	....	53	81	20	36	119
12..	95	103	....	....	82	86	28	65	131
13..	32	185	....	....	128	25	65	119	99
14..	48	206	....	....	161	29	64	137	112
15..	52	216	....	....	127	52	89	142	122
16..	70	123	....	....	77	60	53	64	126
17..	142	120	....	....	95	133	30	70	189
18..	88	127	....	....	75	70	70	55	157
19..	71	157	....	....	106	51	73	80	147
20..	90	175	....	....	136	61	69	119	145
21..	71	128	....	....	91	52	56	80	118
22..	100	143	....	....	106	75	62	80	163
23..	66	128	....	....	82	33	72	61	126
24..	100	104	....	....	70	100	38	49	150
25..	133	109	....	....	88	121	28	58	175
26..	116	129	....	....	84	101	59	61	180
27..	74	141	....	....	106	42	65	86	129
28..	76	133	....	....	113	62	34	95	111
29..	61	152	....	....	129	54	32	106	107
30..	60	142	....	....	117	50	35	99	101
31..	107	135	....	....	103	80	59	65	173
32..	73	123	....	....	102	55	38	82	112
33..	126	171	....	....	142	109	47	99	193
34..	63	135	....	....	110	78	13	80	114
35..	92	166	....	....	135	81	40	115	142
36..	49	147	....	....	126	32	39	111	86
37..	72	212	....	....	160	63	58	138	143
38..	39	165	....	....	117	12	151	106	97
39..	119	77	....	....	68	105	23	44	148
40..	86	119	....	....	100	60	46	86	121
41..	102	123	....	....	86	73	76	68	84
42..	67	168	....	....	141	55	39	110	120
43..	38	128	....	....	136	34	6	103	73
T'l.	3448	6094	....	....	4777	2953	1976	3892	5485

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	86	160	....	....	112	48	85	137	109
2..	41	87	....	....	75	28	26	67	58
3..	36	88	....	....	77	29	28	75	49
4..	52	192	....	....	180	55	119	73	71
5..	54	186	....	....	139	42	52	136	97
6..	88	231	....	....	169	59	89	147	168
7..	103	150	....	....	109	100	45	97	153
8..	70	197	....	....	179	64	23	171	92
9..	81	153	....	....	144	72	18	131	101
10..	112	157	....	....	133	92	43	117	116
11..	180	196	....	....	176	166	30	145	225
12..	99	166	....	....	127	94	43	104	152
13..	52	175	....	....	165	42	21	146	80
14..	50	180	....	....	160	43	26	157	72
15..	89	141	....	....	126	81	22	113	116
16..	102	155	....	....	136	67	56	125	132
17..	14	76	....	....	90	13	7	90	20
18..	70	176	....	....	158	56	52	138	108
19..	39	137	....	....	126	32	8	130	46
20..	48	133	....	....	126	40	13	115	69
21..	48	65	....	....	53	42	19	47	62
22..	100	183	....	....	170	92	21	151	125
23..	75	89	....	....	81	73	9	69	87
24..	70	197	....	....	180	71	16	173	94
25..	83	120	....	....	104	74	24	99	103
26..	131	214	....	....	189	122	36	157	189
27..	69	188	....	....	159	66	31	144	163
28..	156	167	....	....	154	144	26	113	210
29..	44	55	....	....	52	40	8	48	51
30..	150	169	....	....	149	142	30	126	192
31..	143	153	....	....	125	120	53	96	198
32..	59	211	....	....	164	46	59	147	119
33..	84	113	....	....	93	76	33	77	116
34..	108	109	....	....	98	94	26	78	139
35..	70	131	....	....	108	71	22	101	99
36..	176	125	....	....	97	183	25	72	215
37..	111	116	....	....	128	99	51	60	163
38..	59	211	....	....	164	46	59	147	119
39..	71	152	....	....	139	58	36	121	94
40..	76	99	....	....	94	65	16	70	104
41..	83	104	....	....	90	70	28	72	116
42..	137	115	....	....	94	128	31	75	173
T'l.	3569	6202	....	....	5392	3145	1455	4657	4975

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	107	139	....	....	105	104	37	95	148
2..	119	218	....	....	180	97	58	163	169
3..	114	156	....	....	126	99	54	126	142
4..	73	236	....	....	193	48	67	169	137
5..	110	138	....	....	49	61	124	45	191
6..	71	180	....	....	122	42	84	123	129
7..	88	174	....	....	70	66	124	65	192
8..	132	90	....	....	120	115	87	111	210
9..	83	114	....	....	68	67	62	62	135
10..	75	136	....	....	94	59	58	74	134
11..	40	62	....	....	50	41	2	36	64
12..	34	57	....	....	53	34	5	49	43
T'l.	1046	1700	....	....	1230	833	762	1118	1694

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Election Dist.	Dix.	Tilden.	Johnson.	Miller.	Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	H's.	Jones.
1..	87	106	....	....	87	85	21	64	124
2..	65	216	....	....	194	61	..	186	94
3..	130	127	....	....	124	124	38	110	176
4..	122	170	....	....	148	117	25	131	150
5..	45	106	....	....	103	47	4	95	53
6..	62	119	....	....	110	68	5	63	111
7..	54	113	....	....	100	58	10	88	85
T'l.	565	957	....	....	866	560	103	737	793

RECAPITULATION.

Assembly Dist.	Governor. Dix.	Tilden.	Mayor. Wickham.	Wales.	Ottendorfer.	Register. H's.	Jones.
1	1123	4340	3352	871	1247	2683	2734
2	735	3889	3197	555	851	2737	1864
3	629	3577	3165	516	524	2612	1585
4	1034	5069	4506	935	596	4009	2001
5	2130	3676	3078	1800	894	2446	3256
6	994	3511	2966	753	809	2694	1782
7	2463	2400	1986	2254	614	1443	3390
8	2543	4696	2920	1531	2753	2678	4553
9	3342	3300	2916	3066	667	2202	4215
10	1865	3413	1864	1028	2373	1661	3577
11	3311	2603	2222	3018	634	1732	4009
12	1554	3655	3004	1189	1007	2753	2485
13	2833	3019	2706	2565	514	2259	3465
14	1239	3079	2246	820	1073	1832	2298
15	2277	4576	3466	1808	1428	2995	3627
16	1831	5024	4108	1516	1227	3469	3285
17	3427	5273	4322	2852	1492	3978	4694
18	1984	4463	3549	1663	1159	2825	3391
19	1096	2750	2379	915	559	2144	1675
20	3448	6094	4777	2953	1976	3892	5485
21	3569	6202	5392	3145	1455	4657	4975
Ward. 23	1046	1700	1230	833	762	1118	1694
24	565	957	866	560	103	737	793
Total	45038	87206	70217	37173	24717	59556	70833

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR BY TOWNS.

Below are given the majorities for Governor in the several towns throughout the State, so far as the returns received up to the time of going to press indicate them:

	Dix's Maj.	Tilden's Maj.	Rep. Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Cohoes	..	180	175	..
Almond	..	13	..	52
Angelica	81	..	..	97
Cuba	9	..	..	5
Friendship	45	..	..	29
Genesee	132	..	..	..
Scio	7	..	..	9
Wellsville	..	24	..	2
Wirt	116	..	55	..
Barker	21	..	..	32
Binghamton City	112	..	1	..
Colesville	16	..	..	7
Fenton	70	..	7	..
Nanticoke	27	..	..	16
Triangle	16	..	..	78
Allegany	..	133	..	32
New Albion	22	..	..	47
Olean	44	..	..	..
Salamanca	..	17	..	3
Auburn	502	..	..	233
Brutus	115	..	..	92
Cato	59	..	..	106
Fleming	50	..	..	7
Ledyard	140	..	..	13
Mentz	..	190	..	107
Owasco	49	..	..	46
Scipio	43	..	..	11
Sennett	76	..	..	8
Springport	..	26	..	106
Dunkirk	433	..	685	..
Portland	32	..	..	34
Ripley	..	23	..	34
Westfield	150	..	..	13
Ashland	1	..	..	48
Big Flats	..	20	..	10
Elmira City	..	342	..	150
Erin	..	106	9	..
Van Etten	..	59	..	57
Sherburn	241	..	55	..
Afton	..	56	9	..
Bainbridge	29	..	..	4
Columbus	87	..	21	..
Greene	..	54	17	..
Oxford	53	..	4	..
Beekmantown	128	..	131	..
Champlain	126	..	129	..
Clinton	..	95	73	..
Dannemora	128	..	34	..
Ellenburg	11	..	30	..
Plattsburg	207	..	..	66
Schuyler Falls	88	..	150	..
Canaan	51	..	..	15
Germantown	24	..	..	40
Greenport	..	21	2	..
Kinderhook	..	118	43	..
New-Lebanon	..	188	..	134
Stockport	..	9	..	8
Cortlandville	349	..	..	109
Harford	35	..	..	14
Marathon	15	..	..	14
Solon	..	54	..	3
Amenia	..	..	..	116
Clinton	1	..	26	..
East Fishkill	..	283	..	157
Hyde Park	..	117	..	64
Le Grange	..	66	..	122
Pine Plains	..	148	..	115
Pleasant Valley	..	97	..	60
Poughkeepsie City	648	..	..	571
Rhinebeck	..	13	..	40
Washington	..	157	..	158
Bangor	190	..	11	..
Chateaugay	..	73	..	57
Constable	27	..	3	..
Fort Covington	62	..	..	36
Malone	318	..	..	37
Westville	27	..	..	..
Broadalbin	133	..	..	51
Ephratah	9	..	..	2
Johnstown	..	..	..	64
Perth	37	..	14	..
Batavia	..	155	..	305
Bergen	..	1	..	72
Darien	..	43	..	69
Columbia	39	..	..	54
German Flats	..	57	..	175
Herkimer	16	..	39	..
Litchfield	36	..	..	19
Little Falls	..	178	..	87
Warren	..	25	..	37
Winfield	95	..	..	14
Brownville	106	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	72	..	45
Theresa	63	..	..	2
Watertown	95	..	..	81
Leyden	..	10	..	33
Caledonia	59	..	..	19
Conesus	85	..	..	..
Livonia	182	..	..	14
Nunda	70	..	..	53
Ossian	..	39	..	20
Sparta	..	38	..	..
Springwater	223	..	95	..
Cazenovia	203	..	39	..
Lennox	65	..	120	..
Ogden	25	..	1	..
Pittsford	..	5	7	..
Mohawk	..	83	..	79
St. Johnsville	61	..	..	7
Annsville	..	106	..	76
Boonville	231	..	..	..
Camden	127	..	28	..
Marcy	39	..	17	..
Marshall	9	..	7	..
Rome	..	49	196	..
Sangerfield	..	102	33	..
Trenton	376	..	54	..
Utica—6th	..	112	..	49
8th	..	142	..	55
9th	..	55	3	..
Western	..	94	..	42
Geddes	199	..	..	2
Lafayette	12	..	..	3
Lysander	167	..	..	5
Syracuse	870	..	678	..
Tully	93	..	50	..
East Bloomfield	..	37	..	73
Manchester	..	37	..	46
Victor	..	40	..	51
Blooming Grove	37	..	..	19
Cornwall	13	..	..	156
Deerpark	..	490	78	..
Monroe	151	..	..	16
Newburg	77	..	..	..
Newburg City	34	..	..	265
Carleton	126	..	..	3
Clarendon	46	..	..	8
Gaines	40	..	..	16
Ridgeway	..	84	..	230
Shelby	1	..	..	138
Boylston	51	..	..	8
Hastings	48	..	..	12
New Haven	187	..	63	..
Oswego	43	..	..	28
Oswego City	..	175	..	571
Williamstown	..	94	..	10
Cherry Valley	..	109	..	15
Maryland	..	42	26	..
Oneonta	42	..	..	30
Otsego	..	5	..	32
Unadilla	..	136	..	52
Patterson	37	..	..	77
Southeast	79	..	..	104
Flushing	..	220	..	305
Glen Cove	..	45	..	..
Stephentown	42	..	24	..
Troy	..	1000	..	800
Edwards	68	..	1	..
Madrid	106	..	55	..
Massena	130	..	42	..
Pitcairn	83	..	46	..
Potsdam	625	..	231	..
Russell	26	..	1	..
Saratoga	98	..	..	32
Duanesburg	..	41	..	19
Schenectady	..	357	..	422
Cobleskill	..	307	..	88
Esperance	59	..	..	..
Schoharie	..	160	..	14
Seward	..	156	..	54
Wright	..	80	11	..
Fayette	..	143	68	..
Junius	24	..	8	..
Romulus	..	54	..	8
Seneca Falls	..	229	236	..
Tyre	..	13	..	1
Avoca	..	6	..	28
Bath	..	165	..	213
Cameron	7	..	..	8
Dansville	..	167	..	73
Erwin	13	..	..	15
Hornellsville	..	205	24	..
Rathbone	4	..	..	14
Tuscarora	23	..	..	37
Urbana	1	..	..	13
Woodhull	174	..	49	..
East Hampton	85	..	10	..
Islip	48	..	..	56
Shelter Island	4	..	..	16
Smithtown	..	31	..	52
Southampton	294	..	..	62
Fremont	..	181	..	73
Mamakating	12	..	..	106
Berkshire	79	..	31	..
Newark Valley	165	..	..	10
Richford	37	..	..	23
Woodstock	..	42	..	105
Warrensburg	..	105	..	74
Jackson	79	..	..	4
Salem	81	..	17	..
Arcadia	..	16	..	67
Palmyra	86	..	..	72
Savannah	77	..	..	4
Cortland	22	..	..	..
New Rochelle	..	96	53	..
Yonkers	..	23	..	315
Attica	35	..	..	22
Bennington	..	158	..	120
Gainesville	111	..	29	..
Wethersfield	145	..	..	97

A SMALL REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN ERIE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Dix has received a small majority in Erie County. Bass is elected to Congress, and Alberger is probably defeated for Assembly. The Republicans have carried three, and possibly four, Assembly Districts.

RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Returns from Washington County are meagre, and the election of Congressman is in doubt, although it is claimed that Townsend, Republican, has a small majority. Rensselaer county gives about 600 for Tilden, and the entire Democratic ticket is elected. The Democrats elect two Assemblymen and the Republicans one. Easton, Washington County, gives Dix 129 majority, and Hebron, 118.

COLUMBIA COUNTY RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Nov. 3.—Full and complete returns received by the *Hudson Star* from every town in Columbia County give Tilden 1,347 majority, Whitehouse, the Democratic Congressman has 1,206 majority, and Farrar, Rep., is elected to Assembly in the First District by 76 majority. Lawrence, Dem., is elected to Assembly by 764 majority. Whitehouse will have 3,000 majority in the District.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Onondaga County gives Gen. Dix 2,600 majority, elects three Republican Assemblymen by from 300 to 1,000 majority, and Leavenworth, Rep., to Congress by 3,500 majority.

RETURNS FROM ALBANY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—Albany County gives Tilden about 1,500 majority. Adams, Rep., is elected to Congress. The Assemblymen stand as follows: First District, Slingerland, Rep.; Second District, Kshinka, Dem.; Third District, doubtful, but probably Vosburgh will be elected; in the Fourth District, Simmons, the Democratic candidate, will probably be elected.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—TWO DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED—GEN. HUSTED SUCCESSFUL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 3.—From returns received here the Democratic State ticket will have about 1,300 majority, and the county officers 1,500 majority. N. Holmes Odell, Democrat, will have not less than 1,800 majority. In the First and Second Assembly Districts the Democratic candidates are undoubtedly elected, and Gen. J. W. Husted is elected by a reduced majority.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

In East Fishkill, Dutchess County, Whitehouse, Dem., for Congress, and Mackin, Dem., for Assembly, have 283 majority.

In Schenectady County Benedict, Dem., for Assembly, is elected. The County gives Tilden probably 300 majority. Sanners, Dem., carries the County for Congress.

Trenton, Oneida County, Third District, gives Roberts, Rep., for Congress, 85 majority, against 136 majority for the State ticket.

In Warren County, Queensbury, First District,

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CLOSE OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

ACTION ON THE CANON RELATIVE TO THE RELATIONS OF MINISTERS TO THEIR CONGREGATIONS—COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States were brought to a close yesterday afternoon under circumstances of closer unity in its membership than those which distinguished its opening. All irritating questions have been definitely settled, and the Church re-enters its field of labor with promise of increased usefulness. The sessions of the convention were preceded by religious services conducted by Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts; Rev. W. Gillespie, of Michigan, and Rev. W. Marple, of Central Pennsylvania. The Bishop of Albany, Right Rev. Dr. Doane, pronounced the benediction. The discussion on the report of the Committee on Canons in relation to the differences between ministers and their congregations was called up. Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Massachusetts, thought that the report was a great improvement on the present canon, but he would prefer that the whole of the first five sections of the canon were stricken out altogether. This canon made the severance of the connection between Pastors and their congregations far too easy. There were few parishes like Old Trinity, where all discontent slumbers, and most of the parishes were like Stromboli, constantly casting out objectionable matter, and frequently casting out ministers also. The average time of the connection between a minister and his congregation, at the present time, was three years; and this canon invited such difficulties, and for mere trivial causes, such as a few seats vacant at Easter, or the making of some complaint that would create scandal. Another objection was that the canon of 1871 had been tried and found wanting; and, again, it was unnecessary. From the year 1859 to 1871 the Church had progressed without the existence of such canon, and he contended that the canon was a hindrance to entrance into the ministry, and such a hindrance as ought not to be allowed. There were few persons who would desire to enter the ministry in which the relations between the Pastor and the people were not founded upon such principles as they could carry out independently of their own conscientious feelings, and labor for Christ without danger of being removed from their position. Rev. Dr. Burgess was followed by Drs. Watson and Williams, who spoke in favor of the report.

Rev. Dr. Adams was opposed to the report, because, under the canon, any minister's head would be put in chancery. He did not mean the chancery of the law, but the chancery of the boxers, where one man's head was put under another man's arm, and mashed to pieces. [Laughter.] He moved as an amendment that the report be recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report in its stead the canon of 1832.

Rev. Dr. Paret, of Central Pennsylvania, said that under this canon it was possible for a very small and factious minority to give a minister great trouble. Instead of the minister having an opportunity of appeal and trial, he was placed at the mercy of a hostilely appointed commission, and may, upon the decision of that commission, appointed without any guarantee or limitation, be compelled either to abandon his Rectorship or be silenced in the diocese. It the amendment was adopted, it was in the power of those opposing him to press the matter still further, and compel him to resign. It placed the minister, therefore, actually in the power of those promoters of mischief.

Another delegate stigmatized the canon as infamous, and said it reminded him of an instrument they had in his State which was known as a stump-puller.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Texas, said that under the canon any two or three old men, or old women, in a few weeks could create such a disturbance that it would be for the interest and peace of the Church that the relations between ministers and congregations should be dissolved. He instanced a case where a minister became obnoxious to one or two women, and had to leave his parish and live by the labor of his hands, so that finally he became insane. He did not think that the legislation of the Church ought to be reframed so as to provide subjects for a lunatic asylum.

A vote was here about to be taken on the amendment of Dr. Rogers, but there were so few present that Dr. Burgess moved to postpone the matter indefinitely, which was adopted. A resolution was here passed, directing that the closing services of the Convention be held in Calvary Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue.

Rev. Charles P. Jennings, of Missouri, directed attention to a resolution offered by him, declaring as rites foreign to the Church usages of eucharistic adoration proceeding from the belief that our Lord is present upon our Holy Table, under the forms of bread and wine, by virtue of the consecration of the elements. He said in support of the resolution that the time had come for the most emphatic declaration of the true principles of the church. He had heard of a churchman who was pained and shocked on visiting one of the Episcopal churches of New-York to find the doorway blocked up by two or three Roman Catholic priests, who were kneeling on the pavement worshiping the pictures and images within, and passing to another church he saw painted over the door "Mme. Jarley's Wax-work on Exhibition here for the Benefit of the Church." Now, he said, it was time for the church to rule out Mme. Jarley on the one side, and all representatives of the "Scarlet Woman" on the other. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and Dr. Jennings then withdrew it.

The report of the Committee on Canons, in relation to the question of divorce, was laid over to the next convention.

Rev. Dr. Schenck of Long Island called attention to the resolution respecting postures in the communion service and hoped that it would be adopted. It was necessary that there should be an adjudication in this subject common to the whole church. The very essence of the legislation of the convention had been on the subject of eucharistic adoration. The matter was laid on the table on motion of Dr. De Koven.

Rev. Dr. Kidney of Minnesota drew up the question of forming synods of dioceses and the matter was supported by Mr. Ruggles, of New-York, and Mr. Meiggs, of New Jersey. It was adopted on motion. The next business on the calendar was a message from the House of Bishops in relation to the abandonment of the church by a Bishop. The Committee on Canons presented a report concurring with the message from the House of Bishops with a slight amendment, and the report was adopted. A similar decision was arrived at in the case of presbyters and deacons who should abandon the church.

The Committee on the Re-establishment of the Primitive Order of Deaconesses reported that its establishment at present was inexpedient, and it asked to be discharged. The report of the committee was approved by Rev. Dr. Huntington, Mr. Welsh, and Rev. Dr. Leeds, and the committee was discharged. A report was received from the Committee on Canons concurring with the message received from the House of Bishops in respect to the duty of presbyteries in the suppression of all light and vain amusements among their parishioners, with a few unimportant amendments. A deputy inquired whether circuses, bull-baiting, and cock-fighting were considered light and vain amusements. Another deputy (Rev. Dr. Paret) asked whether the amendment was considered as an amendment to the decalogue or of the Sermon on the Mount. A vote was taken, and the whole subject was laid upon the table.

A joint Committee on Synods of Dioceses, consisting of Rev. Drs. Cady, of New-York, Kidney, of Minnesota, and Paret, of Central Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Forsyth, of Albany, Meigs, of New-Jersey, and Redfield, of Vermont. The Committee on Canons reported in favor of requiring all standing Committees of Dioceses to be composed of an equal number of clergymen and laymen. Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, denied the right of the General Convention to legislate on the subject. The report was laid upon the table. A number of unimportant reports were presented by the Committee on Canons and acted upon.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, presented a series of resolutions expressive of the thanks of the convention to the President and other officers of the convention for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the President in reply said: On the part of myself and the officers of this convention, I take this opportunity of returning you thanks for the very complimentary resolutions which you have adopted, and I cannot do so very well without expressing my own feelings of congratulation upon the patience and disinterestedness with which you have come to your duty as delegates to this church convention. Nobly, as it seems to me, you have done it. There is an opinion abroad that this convention has been wasting its time because it has not been providing for the conversion of men, for not taking immediate action in reference to the conversion of the masses, forgetting that this is a legislative body, and that men cannot be converted by canons or joint resolutions. But you have done in that direction noble work. You have elected five missionary Bishops, providing that this pastoral and missionary work shall be done in the future far more efficiently than it has ever been done before, and this is a subject of warm congratulation for the future, and for the recollection of that which we have been permitted to do. And, then again, for the better and truer execution of the divine work of the Church, the conversion of the world, you have determined with a full recognition of the essential importance of zeal and enthusiasm as factors in that work, and with the full recognition that conscience is a sacred thing. You have henceforth determined that zeal without knowledge, and conscience without the capacity to distinguish between truth and error, are not special qualifications for the ministry of this church, for the office of teachers of the people. And, then again, you have demonstrated the broad toleration of this Church, a church, as we hold, grandly comprehensive like her divine Master; tolerant of human infirmity and of the inevitable confusions of the human mind. But you have likewise unmistakably resolved that false doctrine, or an approach to it, will not be encouraged or indorsed, directly or indirectly by this Church. Now, then, with these great questions settled we go forth to real practical work, to meet, and in the power of the Holy Ghost to overcome, the old and ever living and active enemies of the church, enemies of God and of man alike—to meet and to overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil. Let us step forward to the salvation of men. This is the grand practical work to which we go forth now, stronger, I believe, and more efficient, more resolved and more earnest than we have ever been before.

The convention then adjourned.

THE CLOSING SERVICES—THE PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOPS.

The closing services in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Convention took place last evening at Calvary Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue. The services were largely attended, and twenty-nine Bishops were present on the occasion. Evening prayer was read by the Bishop of Oregon, Right Rev. Dr. Morris, and the psalms were read by the Bishop of North Carolina, Right Rev. Dr. Lyman. The first lesson was read by the Bishop of Massachusetts, Right Rev. Dr. Paddock; and the second lesson by the Bishop of South Carolina, Right Rev. Dr. Howe. The creed and prayers were said by Right Rev. Dr. Welles, Bishop of Wisconsin, and the pastoral letter was read by Right Rev. Dr. Lay, Bishop of Easton. The benediction was pronounced by Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Kentucky. The following is a synopsis of the pastoral letter:

The Pastoral referred, in the first instance, to the fact that within the three years which had elapsed since the last Pastoral letter, not a few of the members of the Episcopate had been released from their earthly ministries. Most suggestive, they said, was this roll-call of departed brethren, so various in gifts and age, in the work given them while they lived, and the manner of the death appointed them to die. Very fragrant was the memory of their Christian virtues, and well-assured their hope that, in the day which would try every man's work of what sort it is, they would find mercy and the reward of grace. The reports which had come before the Bishops, afforded, the Pastoral stated, gratifying evidence of even and steady progress throughout the whole Church. Besides the mere increase of numbers, there was expansion and growth in the agencies designed to seek Christ's sheep, and to keep them from harm. New dioceses had been erected, additional missionary Bishops had been appointed, Christian schools were established. To-day more than ever in the Church men and women were rendering to God their personal service—not merely sending others, but going themselves to seek the lost, to instruct the young, and to nurse the sick. After expressing their sense of the exceeding value of the woman's work that had been done in the Church, and their desire to encourage its more extended efforts, the Bishops went on to state that they had, with the concurrence of the clerical and lay deputies, restricted the jurisdiction of the foreign Missionary Bishop at Yeddo to the Empire of Japan, and they proposed to consecrate another Bishop for the work in China, and yet another to preside over their missions in Africa. Measures had been devised to place the infant Church in Hayti on an assured basis. At home, four new Missionary Episcopates had been created, for Northern Texas, for Western Texas, for Northern California, and for New-Mexico and Arizona. All these deserved vigorous support, and would require enlarged contributions. Besides this external growth of the Church, they had reason to believe that there was a higher sense among many of our people of the saintliness of their Christian calling, and a yearning after a more complete conformity to the likeness of the Pure and Holy One. They noted, with much satisfaction, the wide circulation of books by living writers which treated of the life of God in the soul of man, and the large demand for the well-worn manuals of devotion which had come down to us from our Anglican doctors. They might not forget that there was danger in the very restlessness of our religious activities, without these correctives of quiet meditation and personal communion with the Father of all spirits. In contrast with these encouragements stood out the fact that the supply of candidates for holy orders was inadequate to meet the demand created by the organization of new congregations. The passion of the age in which we live, the Pastoral pointed out, was freedom; its watchword, liberty. Noble words were these if used in their true significance, and therefore they purposed to admonish the hearers which they had as covenanted children of God, and to exhort them that they should hold it fast. Christian liberty was a freedom with limitation indeed, but limited in those respects only wherein the absence of restraint would be another name for vassalage and cruel bondage. The true meaning of the Christian liberty whereof they spoke was illustrated by the faith they professed, by the obedience they rendered, and by the love which should animate their service. First came the liberty of Christian faith. To have faith in God was the first precept of our holy religion. The sanctified intellect delighted to explore every department of knowledge, to decipher the strange legend impressed upon the once fluid rock, to unroll the papyrus, to analyze the mysterious processes of human thought and consciousness. But none the less were we free to recognize eternal truths, and unappalled by mysteries or seeming contradictions, to affirm the verity of the Christian story, which it was unreasonable to deny. The Church sought not to put out the eyes of scholars and investigators. She gladly welcomed all their contributions to human knowledge and to the wealth of human thought. But she warned her children, in the presence of these "little systems" which "have their day and cease to be," that they must not enslave themselves to the tyranny of transient theories, and forego their right to hold fast that which is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. In the next place, Almighty God had been pleased to give not only faith, but a discipline as well. And this appointed discipline was liberty, not bondage. It was liberty to be the members of a great army, instead of lonely adventurers—soldiers with a claim for guidance, protection, and sympathy, with a right to demand their place beneath the shade and beside the wells of every Elim where the army found its camp; it was liberty to have over them in the Lord men who had not dominion over their faith, but were helpers of their joy; who preached Christ Jesus the Lord, and themselves their servants for Jesus' sake, joying and rejoicing if they might be offered up upon the sacrifice and service of their faith. Their clergy had large liberty—should they abuse the gentleness of Christ and the patience of their mother, by pressing their own fancies and self-conceits to the utmost range of canonical endurance? Should they usurp the functions of the body that commissioned them, and seek to make the Church more evangelical or more catholic than her own formularies and ritual affected to be? The Pastoral especially warned those to whom it was addressed against civil divorce without adequate cause, admonished them that they should be studious to make the day of rest and praise honorable and holy, to maintain all the sanctities of the Christian home, to avoid frivolity and riot, and to take care that charity as well as justice restrained them in asking all their dues, or in seeking their lawful profit. Special admonition was also given against a laxity of morals which tolerated the participation by Christian men and women in amusements which outraged decency, and inevitably soiled the purity of those who shared in them. In these respects the Bishops stated that they meant plainly to specify the numerous indecencies enacted on the stage, and the improper familiarities which characterize some—not all—of the amusements of the social circle. The importance of religious education was referred to, and lastly admonition was given concerning the precious liberty of love. The whole Gospel was redolent with it—with a broad, comprehensive, all-embracing love, appointed, like Aaron's rod, to swallow up all the other Christian graces, and to manifest the spiritual glory of God in Christ. A Church without love! What could one augur of a Church without faith, or a Church of Christ without hope? But love was a higher grace than either faith or hope, and its absence from the Church was just the absence of the very life-blood from the body. In conclusion, the Bishops prayed that God's blessing might rest upon the homes of their hearers, so that they should be pure and happy, the very nurseries of a long line of kings and priests with God; and upon their farms and their merchandise, their labors and their business, so that their cup might run over, abounding chiefly in that godliness with contentment which was great gain. Might it rest upon their churches, so that they should be to the sin-sick houses of healing, and to the great company of believers the very gate of heaven. Might it abide upon the patient missionary, so that when most alone he should not be alone; upon the bereaved, the sick, the dying, the tempted, and the friendless. Might that blessing so abound that not one of them should fall in the wilderness through unbelief, but that all might receive at last that sentence of which all earthly benediction was but the anticipation, the "Come, ye beloved children of my Father," which should put away forever all sorrow and all fear.

THE SEYMOUR CONTROVERSY.

The controversy over the case of Dr. Seymour seems to be yet full of life, and if it continues much longer the result may be his confirmation by the standing committees notwithstanding his rejection by the General Convention. It will be remembered that what most injured Dr. Seymour's prospects during the secret debate upon his confirmation was the assertion by Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, upon the authority of two letters from Bishop Coxe, that Prof. Seymour had allowed Father Grafton, an extremist of Boston, to visit and indoctrinate the students of the General Theological Seminary. On Monday last there was abundantly circulated at the General Convention an affidavit of Rev. G. Henry Higgins, formerly a student of the General Theological Seminary, denying Mr. Welsh's statements *in toto*, and a similar denial has been made, over his own signature, by Prof. Seymour. There is thus joined a direct issue of fact involving a serious question of veracity between several very prominent and highly respectable persons. The last step in the controversy has been the writing of a public letter by Mr. Welsh, reiterating his former statements and presenting further testimony. His letter is in the form of a review of the whole matter, and it appears that the holding of erroneous doctrines was not so much Dr. Seymour's fault as the giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Church. Mr. Welsh asserts that, during an official visit of Bishop Coxe to the General Theological Seminary, Prof. Seymour acknowledged, in his presence and in the presence of the Faculty, that Father Grafton had been at the seminary. Rev. Mr. Higgins' affidavit is met by saying that "others (students) have testified that the most extravagant views of the Eucharist were enunciated (by Rev. Mr. Grafton.) The remainder of Mr. Welsh's letter is either extraneous to the main point or repeats what has already been given to the public.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND MR. BERGH.

The following correspondence between the President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Episcopal Convention will be read with interest:

To the Right Reverend the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, now in Convention Assembled:

RIGHT REVEREND SIRS: Permit me as President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to call the attention of your venerable body to the following resolution of the House of Bishops, adopted and entered on its minutes, in May, 1817, over half a century ago:

Resolution of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, passed at the Triennial General Convention held in the City of New-York, in May, 1817:

"The House of Bishops, solicitous for the preservation of the purity of the Church and the piety of its members, are induced to impress upon the clergy the important duty, with a discreet, but earnest zeal, of warning the people of their respective cures of the danger of an indulgence in those worldly pleasures which may tend to withdraw the affections from spiritual things. And especially on the subject * * * of amusements, involving cruelty to the brute creation. They do not hesitate to express their unanimous opinion that these amusements, as well from their licentious tendency as from the strong temptations to vice which they afford, ought not to be frequented."—1 Perry's Reprint of the Journals, p. 494; Perry's Handbook of the General Conventions, pp. 121-2.

Since the passage of this resolution, so eminently humane in its purport, and so well qualified to arouse the attention of the clergy of your Church to the duty devolved on them in the interest of religion, and to awaken in the minds of their parishioners their duties as churchmen toward dumb animals, no notice of the cause represented by the society of which I have the honor of being President seems to have been taken. Not a sermon is ever devoted to the subject, and rarely, even, an allusion is made to it from one end of a year to another; and this, moreover, when those not churchmen are aiding it in every possible manner.

It is hardly necessary for me to do more than call your attention to the fact that the ceaseless object of our society is to urge the plea of mercy and kindness toward the defenceless brute; that this object has ever merited the unanimous approval of Christendom; and that in its moral influence the cause engenders love for the Christian religion, and exerts a humanizing effect on public morals in every community.

The Church in England annually recognizes these facts in sermons preached by its ablest divines on the subject; and only recently the Lord Bishop of Manchester, in an eloquent and touching appeal to a vast congregation in Westminster Abbey, invested the cause with an importance worthy alike of the great Church of which he is an honored prelate, and gratifying to all whose sympathies are enlisted in what is truly good and noble in its character.

Will you pardon the suggestion which I now make, with great diffidence, to so learned and reverend a body as yourselves, that a notice of the subject in your next pastoral letter, (somewhat similar in terms to that of your predecessors of 1817,) would be productive of great good to the smallest and humblest of the creation of Almighty God, who are powerless to plead in their own behalf.

With profound respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH, President.

GRACE CHURCH RECTORY, }
NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1874. }

Henry Bergh, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have great pleasure in inclosing to you a certified copy of the action of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in response to the memorial recently addressed to them by you. The Pastoral letter referred to will probably appear in to-morrow's papers, and is required to be read in every *church of our communion throughout the United States.*

Permit me to add the expression of my personal sympathy with the really noble work of which you are the representative; and permit me, too, to give expression to my unfeigned admiration for the steadfast and courageous determination with which you have pursued that work.

I am, dear Sir, with cordial respect, faithfully yours,

HENRY C. POTTER.

Extract from the minutes of the House of Bishops of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in New-York, Oct. 7 to Nov. 2 1874.

"The standing Committee on Memorials and Petitions, to whom was referred the memorial of Henry Bergh, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, beg leave to report: That this house has already acted, during the present session, in the direction desired by the memorial, by the passing of a canon instructing the clergy to warn their people against amusements involving cruelty to the brute creation; and by the explicit and emphatic recommendation of a similar nature in the Pastoral letter, unanimously adopted by this House, on this day, (Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.")

DEATH OF COL. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Col. Thaddeus Stevens, nephew of "the great Commoner," died at Lancaster, Penn., Sunday morning, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. The Lancaster *Express* says: "The deceased was a man of superior natural ability, and thoroughly read in the law. On the breaking out of the war he was one of the very first to respond to the call for fighting men, and enlisted as a private under Capt. Emlen Franklin in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served the three months term, after which he became Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, and during the latter part of the war he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment. He was also Provost Marshal of this (Ninth) Congressional District and discharged his duties in a satisfactory manner. His entire military record is a good one. During the greater part of the time since the death of his distinguished uncle, the deceased was employed about the Caledonia (Stevens') Iron Works, in Franklin County. He was also up to the time of his death a member of the Shiffler Fire Company, and one time Vice President. His final resting-place will be near the tomb of his uncle, in Shreiner's Cemetery. In this connection it becomes a matter of interest to recall the fact that the old Commoner gave to the deceased (by his last will and testament) an annuity of $800, and, if certain conditions which he imposed upon deceased had been complied with, the whole estate would have reverted to him; otherwise the estate was to go to the founding of an orphan asylum for the use of children of all denominations, races, and colors. Inasmuch as Col. Stevens did not comply with the conditions of the will, the entire estate (barring a few small bequests) will go to the founding of a great orphan asylum in Lancaster. The estate is variously estimated to be worth from $100,000 to $150,000. The will designated the southern section of Lancaster—south of East or West King street—as the location for the asylum; and we understand that certain parties in that section are now ready to give the land just so soon as the executors—Hon. O. J. Dickey, Hon. Edward McPherson, and Hon. A. E. Roberts—are ready to proceed with the building."

EXTRAORDINARY SWIMMING ADVENTURE.

The Cork *Constitution*, of the 22d of October, has the following:

"On yesterday a most extraordinary feat was performed by an American gentleman named Paul Boyton, who, by the aid of a newly-invented swimming apparatus, has swam a distance of upward of seventeen miles. Mr. Boyton was a passenger from America by the national steamer Queen, and it appears he joined the steamer at New-York with the intention of lowering himself into midocean, a couple of hundred miles off Sandy Hook, in a life-saving apparatus which has been recently invented by a Mr. Merryman. The apparatus consists of a trousers with a steel spring bolt and a tunic covering the upper portion of the body. There are air-apartments in the machine, the object being to keep the wearer afloat. The position which the wearer is to assume on reaching the water is to float on his back, and the apparatus is then worked by a pair of paddles, one at each side, on the principle of the canoe. Equipped in this apparatus, Mr. Boyton intended, as we have already mentioned, to enter into mid-ocean about 200 miles off the Fastnet, but when the Captain of The Queen became aware of his intention, he point blank refused to allow him to carry it out, but promised to allow Mr. Boyton to make his experiment on the Irish coast. The steamer arrived off the Irish coast on last night about 9 o'clock, when, in opposition to the Captain and all on board, Mr. Boyton equipped himself in his apparatus, and set out seven miles off the Fastnet. The sea was at the time running very high, and the wind blowing very strongly, rain coming down in torrents, so that frequently before Mr. Boyton had performed his task, he had to shade his face with his hands to protect it from a heavy rain that was falling. He worked away with his paddle for some time, floated and drifted along alternately, until he had been about six hours at sea, when seeing an opening between two great rocks, he steered for it, and drifted ashore on a sand spit. He lit signals with a view of attracting attention, but they were not responded to. He, however, by the aid of their light succeeded in gaining high ground, where he lighted three signals more, but still receiving no response, he broke off on a road, and soon after arrived in Skibbereen via Baltimore. In both places he was treated most kindly by the coast guards."

ALABAMA.

HOW THE NEGRO VOTE IS CONTROLLED.

A POLITICAL MEETING IN THE COUNTRY—WHAT THE COLORED PEOPLE FEAR—SCENES ILLUSTRATING THE CONDITION OF THE RACES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

Since my arrival in Alabama I have frequently been told that the negroes were prevented from voting for honest native property-owners, because they feared that, should the Democrats gain control of the State, they would again be reduced to a condition of slavery. I was also informed that this feeling was fostered and kept alive by unscrupulous leaders, who denounced all Southern men as tyrants and negro-hunters, and called upon the blacks in the name of everything they held sacred never to vote for Democratic candidates. Desiring to test the truth of these and similar assertions, I yesterday evening attended a negro mass-meeting at Snowdown, some fifteen miles from this place. Accompanied by a planter, who laughingly promised to protect me from the Kuklux, I left Montgomery two or three hours before dark. The road between Snowdown and the city passes through the so-called prairie and sandy lands which were once so productive. Now plantation after plantation is found lying waste and desolate. There are no fences, no hedges, and no boundry lines; houses that once sheltered happy families are now tenanted by stray cattle, and are rapidly falling to pieces. Bermuda grass covers the once productive fields, and weeds are everywhere growing in rank profusion. The road is a fair sample of all those in Alabama. It is rough, broken, and dangerous. The bridges are broken down and rotting, their passage often being attended with serious accidents. One of them over a creek, some five miles from Montgomery, was impassable during a great part of the Summer, the farmers being obliged to go miles out of their way in coming to the city. It was recently repaired by a private citizen, the county officers having repeatedly refused to attend to it. They collect $80,000 a year for taxes, but never have money enough to put the highways in a moderately safe condition.

Snowdown is a place peculiar to the Southern States. It consists of a large country store, two dwelling-houses, and a blacksmith shop. Three roads cross each other in front of the store, and a number of plantation houses are situated in the vicinity. When we arrived it was almost dark, and the negroes were just beginning to assemble at the meeting-place. The men who came from a distance rode on mules and horses. They were clad in every variety of costume. A few were comfortably clothed, but by far the greater number appeared in an ingeniously-contrived garment of rags, which was neither coat, vest, nor trousers, but a combination of the three. Many of them were covered with freshly-picked cotton, but some were without shoes, others with no covering for their heads, and a few appeared in nothing but a torn flannel shirt and ragged calico pants. The women, on the other hand, were all well and even expensively dressed. Some of the younger misses were coquettishly attired in smart woolen gowns, made in what seemed to me to be the latest fashion, and one or two very select young persons, who stood at a distance from the rest, wore silk waists. They evidently found no favor in the eyes of the other women, who frequently gave vent to their outraged feelings by calling them "stuck-up niggers," and intimating that "they never cummed to dem clothes by no good way."

A WILD DANCE.

When some two hundred of the plantation hands had assembled, and night had fallen, a large wagon containing a band of black musicians and a number of negro politicians from Montgomery drove up. The horses were taken out, and the wagon drawn up under a beautiful live oak tree in front of the blacksmith shop. The men and women gathered around the wagon, and I soon found that it was to serve as a speakers' stand. While these preparations were going on the band played a lively tune, in excellent time, and the young men and girls commenced to jump up and down, first on one foot and then on the other. It was remarkable, however, that they did not dance together. Around one group of four young mulatto girls a large crowd congregated, and witnessed their movements with evident satisfaction. They did not attempt to go through anything which resembled the figure of a quadrille, but holding each other by the hands jumped up and down in time to the music, occasionally swaying gracefully from side to side. All around the men kept time with their hands and feet, and as the *tempo* of the music became quicker and more exciting, exclaimed at intervals, "Dem's the gals for dancin'." "Aint dey some? Oh no!" "Slap dat heel more behind Sue." "Raise the dust honeys." The music became quicker and quicker, and faster and faster danced the girls. They jumped from side to side, and changed places from right to left, always keeping exact time with their feet. Then as the music again quickened they broke into a wild song, the refrain of which was taken up by the crowd. The dance became madder as the chorus commenced. The dark eyes of the girls flashed in the darkness. Their white teeth were seen gleaming behind red, moist lips, and, with quick, gasping breath they went on with the song, dancing with almost superhuman rapidity, and, goaded on to fresh exertions by the frantic cries of the excited negroes, they never paused in their wild performance until the music ceased.

Shortly after the arrival of the band-wagon a number of white politicians drove up to the store and ordered whisky for the crowd. This was served out to men and women alike, and none refused to drink. One old woman took her share in a tin cup, and after buying a box of sardines and some soda-crackers, seated herself on a fence under the oak tree, and informed those who stood around that she was "agom' in for a good night's 'musement." After all the men had received their portion of the vile mixture that was provided for them, they were called to order by one of the Montgomery negroes, and three or four blacks and as many whites stepped into the band-wagon and took seats. One of the negroes was then nominated for Chairman. He took his place with a great show of dignity, and the meeting proceeded.

NEGRO ORATORY.

The first speaker was a well-educated black man, who formerly lived in Boston. He made a very excellent speech, advising the negroes to work faithfully, to learn how to perform their duty as freedmen, and to select honest, goo men to office. This address was very coldly received. The next speaker was introduced as Hon. Mr. Asa Barber. He is a full-blooded negro, and is paid for his speeches. "Niggers," said he, "you are the bone and the sinew of this county, this State, this entire Southern country. You have rights which were give to you by the heavenly hosts. You is your own masters, and don't need to take no 'impertinencen' from no man." "Bless the Lord for dat," exclaimed the old woman who was eating the sardines. The speaker continued by stating that he had once been a slave; he had known all the pangs of hunger, of thirst, and of cold. He had worked early and late to feed an idle master. "To be sure," exclaimed a drunken negro in the crowd, and Barber went on. "Yes, my friends, all dat a slave could suffer I have suffer; all that human nature could endure I have endure, and once I thinked how I'd have to sink under the burden. But the Lord come in his power and his glory and his might, and wid all the hosts of the sky he descended to dis earth. He broke the chains of the nigger and I was free." This was spoken in a simple, earnest way that appeared to fire every black breast in the crowd. One old man cried out, "Yes, honey, you's free, so is I. Let's tell it, let's proclaim it, let's drink in the everlastin' joy." "Bress God we's free," shouted the women, the men took up the cry, and the woods sent forth the echo, "Bress God we's free." So excited did the crowd become that it was some time before the speaker could continue. After the Chairman had repeatedly rapped for order, however, he was able to go on. He said that he was glad to see that they esteemed the blessings of liberty, but hoped they would not think that they could remain free without exertion. God had raised up the Republican Party to break their chains, and to the Republican Party all their gratitude was due. More than this, their freedom depended upon the party named, for if the Democrats ever came into power they would surely be placed in a condition which would be worse than slavery. This remarkable statement created a disturbance which might have resulted seriously were it not for a number of white planters who were present. When Barber stated that should the Democrats gain control they would curtail the freedom of the blacks, a tall, fine-looking negro in the crowd cried out: "What dat you say?" Barber repeated his statement, whereupon the negro vehemently exclaimed, "You lie; you's deceivin' my race." This was followed by intense excitement. "Dat's a Democrat nigger," cried half a dozen at once; "A renegade to his color," said another. "To be sure," yelled a second. The women cried out: "Beat him; kill him; kill the Democrat devil." The negro, who was a brave fellow, defied them to lay their hands on him, and told them that they were a set of poor deluded creatures; that Asa Barber and men like him told them lies to secure their votes, and that their old masters were their best friends. This excited the mob still more. The women again cried out, "Kill the Democrat," and were it not for the interference of Mr. Lee, a well-known white planter, who is greatly respected by the colored people, the man would have been seriously injured. As it was, he was obliged to leave the meeting-place. I was subsequently informed that the few black men who vote the Democratic ticket are regarded as traitors to their race. The other negroes will not speak to or associate with them, and in one or two instances they have been badly beaten.

When the "Democrat nigger" had left the ground, Barber continued his speech. The white planters, he said, were thieves and rascals, who secured the labor of the blacks without adequately paying for it. The land belonged to the laborer, not to the lazy men who did nothing for its cultivation. He concluded by commanding them all, if they loved their liberty, to go to the polls on election day and vote for "Massa Pat Robinson" for Tax Collector, and for all the other Republican nominees. Speaking to the women, he asked them to do everything in their power to prevent their husbands from voting with the white men. "If any renegate nigger does so," said he, "don't any of you women cook him a meal; don't wash him a shirt." To this the old woman who was seated under the tree replied: "Wash him a shirt? I'll wash his nose in blood."

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The next speaker was Ex-Congressman Buckley, a white man, who is now running for Probate Judge in this county. He confined himself mainly to a discussion of civil rights, and, in an underhand way, said everything possible to stir up among the negroes a feeling of antagonism against the whites. He dwelt at length upon the hardship which, according to his statement, the negroes suffered in not being admitted into railroad cars with white people, and assured them that all their wrongs would be righted if they voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Buckley's style was not theatrical enough to suit the negroes, and, as they were very inattentive and noisy, he was obliged several times to beg them to be quiet, at the same time assuring them that he would not detain them long. He closed amid much confusion. A negro named Gilmore, who is a candidate for the Legislature, followed the Ex-Congressman. He spoke of how he had suffered in the days of slavery, and stated that his back was still sore from the whippings he had received. "You must a been a mighty bad nigger," interrupted a negro in the crowd. This was followed by a loud laugh. After it had subsided Gilmore continued. He spoke of the share system under which the majority of plantations in this State are cultivated, and claimed that the negroes were invariably swindled out of their part of the crop. The blacks, he said, were entirely at the mercy of the planters. They could not read or write, and at the end of the year were obliged to take, instead of money they had earned, the assurance that the figures, which could not lie, showed that there was nothing coming to them. In support of this he recited the following verse, which is always received by the negroes with loud cheers:

"Naught's a naught, figure's a figure,
All for the white man,
And none for the nigger."

At the close of Gilmore's address several other negroes were called for, and spoke in the same strain, the meeting not coming to an end until after 2 o'clock in the morning. During the night whisky had been dispensed to both men and women with an unsparing hand, and several of the latter were so stupid with drink that they had to be carried home. The next morning none of them were in a fit condition to go to work, and the cotton crop, still in the fields was left unpicked for another day. During the progress of the meeting I noticed several negroes who were armed with double-barreled guns. Upon being asked why they were so armed, one of them told a white planter in plain English that it was none of his business. The gentleman laughed and turned away, saying he "guessed the nigger was right." There were twenty-five or thirty white Democrats present, but this was the only "conflict of races" which occurred.

A LATE COLLISION AT SEA.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP KINGSBRIDGE AND CAPT. SYMONDS AND FAMILY.

The recent loss of the ship Kingsbridge, which foundered in the English Channel, carrying down Capt. Symonds, his wife and daughter, and eight seamen, has been briefly alluded to in these columns. The following additional particulars of the disaster are given by the chief mate, Mr. Donald: He states that on the 10th of October the Kingsbridge sailed from London for Sydney, New-South Wales, with a general cargo. All went well till the collision on Tuesday evening. During the Captain's watch, when the ship was on the starboard tack, with a fresh breeze from the south-west, a large ship was observed on the port tack coming right upon them. For ten minutes she was watched, and as she neared without any indication of an alteration in her course there was great consternation on board the Kingsbridge; blue lights were burned, and all hands on deck joined in shouting, but not the slightest notice was taken, and at 7:20 the Kingsbridge was struck abaft the main rigging on the port side by an iron vessel just as large as herself. She turned out to be the Candahar, of Liverpool, and had left London the day before the Kingsbridge did. The shock of the collision was exceedingly great; four of the Kingsbridge's men were at the time aloft stowing away the main royal; two were thrown on the deck of the Candahar, one being so badly injured that he died shortly afterward; a third fell overboard and was never seen afterward, and the fourth, who also fell into the sea, saved himself by clinging to a portion of the floating wreckage. For just a minute the ships remained together, and some of the crew of the Kingsbridge, appreciating the damage done, at once got by way of the rigging into the Candahar. Some in their fright jumped overboard and were lost. Capt. Symonds had on board his wife and daughter, a girl of seventeen. They were below at the time of the collision, but the chief mate at once brought them on deck and carried the daughter to a place where she might have, with little difficulty, reached the Candahar. She refused, however, to leave the ship without her father and mother, and returned to them. The Captain, believing his ship would float for hours, sent his wife and daughter below while the boats were got out; but one minute afterward, and less than three from the time she was struck, the Kingsbridge suddenly gave a lurch and sank. The Candahar had by this time got her boats out, and picked up on spars, &c., the third mate and several seamen, but Capt. Symonds, his wife and daughter, with eight others, went down with the ship. The suddenness with which the Kingsbridge sunk was caused by the Candahar, in clearing herself, tearing away iron plates out of her side. The Candahar herself was badly injured, and had a hole in her bow in which, the mate said, a railway carriage might have been placed. Fortunately, the collision took place only sixteen miles off the Lizard, for in the four hours' run to Falmouth the Candahar made water so rapidly and her condition became so critical that lights were burned and rockets were sent up. It is said that the Candahar was in fault, for she had no efficient lookout, and being on the port tack should, according to the rules of the road at sea, have given way. The Kingsbridge and cargo were valued at £40,000. The Candahar succeeded in reaching the port of Falmouth.

HOW SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

The Troy *Whig* of Tuesday relates the following: "For the past two years or more a young French shoemaker, who resides on Second street, near Jackson, has been keeping company with a French girl, whose father is a boss carpenter residing on First street near Jackson. The young man proposed matrimony to the girl, but as her parents objected on account of the young man having no money, she also declined the proposition. The young man, becoming disheartened, left for Canada to seek his fortune, but as luck did not smile on him, after three weeks' absence he returned to this city and again called on the girl. He was met with a cold reception, but it was no disappointment to him. He, however, got up courage enough to propose a second time, and to his great surprise the girl suddenly changed her mind and consented. The time for the nuptial ceremony was fixed for one night last week. At the time appointed the groom, bridesmaid, and groomsman made their appearance, and were soon met by the expected bride. The four then started for the French church, where the ceremony was to be performed. When they arrived at the church the girl refused to enter and have the ceremony performed. She said she loved her intended, but as her parents were opposed to the union she would not do an act which was contrary to their wishes. The intended husband became indignant when he heard this, and demanded the presents, (consisting of jewelry, &c.,) which he had given her. The girl complied with his request for the jewelry, and handed over the presents. The party then separated and left for their homes."

NEGRO PROPERTY HOLDERS.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS FROM GEORGIA—THE WOMEN THE MORE THRIFTY.

The Atlanta *Herald* publishes a statement in regard to property owned by negroes in Georgia, showing that the total amount of their possessions thus far reported is $6,157,798. It says: "This property is pretty equally divided among the whole race. There is no one who is especially rich, and each one, who holds property at all, owns about $300 to $1,000 worth. We find that the richest negro in the state is Courtney W. Beall, of Athens, who pays taxes on $10,805 worth of property. From this amount they run down to nothing. The following is a list of the counties in which the negroes own over $100,000 worth of property, and the amount they own in the principal cities of these counties:

Bibb	$141,681	Macon	$........
Chatham	281,000	Savannah	262,000
Burke	120,000		
Clarke	148,000	Athens	67,506
McIntosh	100,291		
Richmond	217,350	Augusta	161,000
Sumter	101,405		
Monroe	113,318		
Fulton	281,685	Atlanta	225,000
Thomas	125,000		
Floyd	117,470	Rome	59,555

The county in which the smallest amount of negro property is owned is Union County, there being only $510 worth. In Colquit there is $516 worth. Thus it is seen in the second place that the property is scattered through all parts of the State, the negro showing an unexpected predilection for city property. To show even further the equality with which the property is divided, we present a full list of every negro who owns over $5,000 in property, and who returns it to the tax collector.

IN SAVANNAH.

Claudia Gibbons	$6,800
Eliza Fowler	5,200
Celia Middleton	5,800

IN MACON.

Eliza Woodliff	$5,200
I. W. Brooks	5,000
Dumas Henderson	5,000
Louisa Henderson	5,200
C. W. Croft	5,800

IN ATHENS.

C. W. Beall	$10,800

IN AUGUSTA.

Nora Butterfield	$6,500
Daniel Gardner	8,300
Jacob McKinley	6,200
Isabella Maxwell	5,000

IN ATLANTA.

Dr. R. D. Badger	$5,200

IN M'INTOSH COUNTY.

Mary Ann Todd	$5,300

This comprises the whole list, except Floyd County, which may have one $5,000 man. We could not get the returns of that county at the time we wanted them. The smallest tax-payer in the State, as far as we can learn, is Mr. Jesse Adams, of this county. He pays taxes on $5 worth of property. Whether this 'property' is personal or real; whether it is a watch, a bedstead, a cow, a bushel of potatoes, or a 'solvent note,' we cannot say. The taxes on it amount to two and one-half cents. How Mr. Hoyle ever 'made the change' when Adams proffered to pay his taxes, is a problem that would puzzle a financial brain. Jesse is represented as a good, hard-working man, and we hope next year to see him paying taxes on at least $8. If it is possible, we even hope that he will double his wealth in the next twelve months. It will be observed from the above that not a single negro politician in the State is included in the list of good tax-payers. Upon investigating this branch of the subject we find that Tunis G. Campbell pays taxes on only $410. Aaron A. Bradley pays only for a 'poll,' and a very sharp one at that. Jack Heard pays on the small sum of $400. And so on through the whole list of political leaders. The negroes have added forty per cent. to the value of their property in the last year, and the chances are that they will add fully that much more next year. One will notice that fully half the property in Georgia is owned by negro women. A glance through the tax-books will show this even more fully than our exhibit does. And yet in that exhibit we see that every negro in Savannah who owns over $5,000 worth of property is a woman; so pretty much through all the cities. Whether this implies a more positive frugality, a higher industry, or a finer cunning in the negress than in the negro is a question. It is quite probable that our colored brothers have already learned from their white friends the cute habit of transferring their property to the care of their wives, in order that they may be unconstrained in speculation and undaunted by debt. At any rate, the fact is quite noticeable. The negro women own probably two-thirds of the property owned by negroes in Georgia."

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

Charles William Francis Bury, fourth Earl of Charleville, died yesterday at the residence of William Butler Duncan, member of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the well-known bankers, having been ill for some time. The deceased nobleman was but twenty-two years old at the time of his death, having been born in the year 1852. In appearance he was very prepossessing, and was considered a most gentlemanly and accomplished person. He received a thorough education at Eton, at which institution he passed an examination for a direct commission in the "Household Brigade." In 1859 he succeeded to the title borne by his father at the time of his decease. He thus became proprietor of one of the largest estates in Ireland. His death was not altogether unexpected, as he had been ill for some months past. In the early part of last Spring, his health being considered rather precarious, his physicians advised a sea voyage, and accordingly he started for an extensive cruise, in the yacht Marcia. During last Spring he passed most of his time cruising in the Mediterranean. After his cruise was through he shaped his course for this port, and reached here about the end of August. Hon. Mrs. King, his aunt, accompanied him in the vessel to New-York. After this cruise the deceased gentleman's health became seriously impaired, and he felt impelled to telegraph his physician, Dr. Wm. Day Lovell, of London, who arrived in New-York Sept. 10. He advised the Earl to forsake his vessel and seek a permanent abode in the interior. Mr. Duncan, upon learning the serious nature of Earl Charleville's illness, generously tendered his house for his accommodation at Castleton Heights. He never left the house after being conveyed on shore. He leaves no brothers or sisters, his uncle, Hon. Col. Bury, succeeding to the title. His body will be sent to England on Saturday.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant, who yesterday completed his eightieth year, was made the recipient of an appropriate testimonial of respect and esteem, on the occasion, by the members of the Century Club, of which he has been the President for many years. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bryant was waited upon at his residence, No. 24 West Twenty-sixth street, by a committee of twenty-five, appointed by the Club to inform him of what had been determined upon by them. Mr. Sturgess, the Chairman of the committee, read a written address congratulating Mr. Bryant upon the great age at which he had arrived, and upon his long and distinguished career both as a poet and a journalist. In honor to Mr. Bryant and to fittingly commemorate his eightieth birthday, the members of the Century Club had ordered to be prepared a vase, on which representations of the most prominent incidents of his life would be engraved and molded. This when finished would be placed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art as a lasting memorial of their esteem and affection. Mr. Bryant thanked them in suitable terms for the high honor conferred upon him. After the members of the committee, and a large number of gentlemen belonging to the club who had accompanied them, had personally congratulated Mr. Bryant, they took their leave. Mr. Bryant was looking remarkably well, and seemed to be much gratified at the mark of their esteem. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Gourlie, A. A. Low, Benjamin H. Field, Rev. H. W. Bellows, Rev. Howard Crosby, and Rev. Dr. Adams. The vase, it is said, will be a beautiful specimen of art, and will cost about $5,000.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Mr. James Kelly, Inspector of Schools, recently deceased, has bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of this City, and $5,000 to the Trustees of the Firemen's Fund. He has also left $1,000, with the interest, on which is to be procured one silver and one bronze medal to be presented to the pupils of the female department of the Sixth and Ninth Ward Schools who shall evince the best deportment and greatest amiability of disposition during the year. Another medal is also to be given to the pupil of the Normal College who shall have made the most progress in studies fitting her for a teacher during the year. Nearly the whole remainder of Mr. Kelly's large estate is left to be distributed by his executors between such institutions of learning and charity in New-York as they may decide stand most in need of such aid.

FAILURE OF VALCOUR.

It is stated that the attempt to form a free love community on Valcour Island, in Lake Champlain, is a failure; that the whole affair was a scheme of Shipman—whose land both on the island and on the mainland, near Burlington, was very unproductive—to make money. He offered the property on very easy terms, but it is now charged that the nursery stock, which he valued at $60,000, is worth but about $500, and that his other pretensions are of the same sort. It is reported that all the persons connected with the community have become disgusted.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The trial of the alleged safe burglars—Messrs. Harrington, Williams, and Whitely—was resumed to-day. Before the proceedings were begun Hayes and Zirruth were observed in the court-room, and at the request of the counsel for the defendants they were asked to retire, as it is probable they will be recalled as witnesses.

Columbus Alexander took the stand, and was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge. Witness said he desired to correct one portion of his direct testimony yesterday. He had said that H. C. Evans appeared before the Investigating Committee with the books of J. O. Evans on the 15th of April. He desired to say now that it was the 16th of that month. His relations with Harrington during the investigation were quite friendly; had no occasion to be otherwise. Witness was strongly impressed with the belief that the books produced by J. O. Evans were not the original books kept by Evans, and he still thought so. There were some books the committee never obtained, especially those relating to a real estate pool in which Evans and several others were engaged. The interview with Butler and witness at the house of witness might have occupied about five minutes. Butler is the same man who has been on the witness stand here under the name of Hayes. Butler represented to witness that the original books of Evans had not been before the committee, and that he had a friend who could produce them. Witness declined to pay for any testimony, but did agree to pay for any expense in bringing the books to the city, as he thought that would be no more than right. Did not ask Butler for his name or his address. Witness thought Butler was connected with a Butler family of his acquaintance in this city, and did not ask him where he lived. Witness supposed the books were to be delivered at his house. Butler said they would be delivered Thursday, 23d, but did not state what hour they would come. Witness did not have a subpœna served on Butler for the books, because Butler had told him he would furnish them, but could not see his friend to get them till the following Thursday. Witness was sure his third interview with Butler took place between the 20th and 23d of April. Butler brought a man with him and asked witness to take a good look at him, as he was the man who would bring the books. After the two men had gone, witness came to the conclusion that some job was being put up on him, and he told the parties at his house that some rascality was going on. Witness thought they were going to trump up a story that Alexander had offered a big sum for evidence against the Board of Public Works. Did not notify Evans to look out for his books, for he had no interest in Evans. Metzgar and Jim Croggan called at the house of witness and told him there was a plot against him. They had learned it from Zirruth by letter. Witness did not hear any bell at his house on the night of the burglary, and has made careful inquiry of all in his house, and no one heard any bell ring. Witness thinks it was providential that they did not get awakened, as it might have been worse for some of the participants if they had. Witness did not expect any books from Butler after the third interview with him, for he was sure there was some rascality afloat. Witness told Major Richards about it, and the Major said all the Police were under the control of Harrington; also told lawyer Christy; witness got suspicious of Harrington after the third interview with Butler; witness had told persons since the burglary that if he had been awakened he would have made some folks a good deal sicker than they were; he was generally prepared at his house to give all villains and rascals a warm reception.

Bluford Wilson was sworn, and testified as follows: Am Solicitor of the Treasury Department; was appointed last June; am acquainted with the handwriting of Nettleship.

A telegram was produced which witness identified as in the handwriting of Nettleship. It was directed to W. W. Applegate, No. 50 School street, Boston, and read, "Securities are good; invest."

Witness obtained the telegram at a telegraph office in Ontario County, Canada; witness identified the signature of Nettleship and Somerville on the register of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—Was engaged to look up this matter so far as the Treasury was interested in it. Witness did not get permission from William Orton to ransack all the telegraph offices to hunt up dispatches concerning this matter, and, in point of fact, never did such a thing. Did get copies of certain telegrams relating to this case, and among them was one signed by Harrington. It was obtained by Mr. Madge while witness was absent in the West. Witness did not search for telegrams dictated or signed by Harrington.

Direct examination by Mr. Riddle—Q.—Is there a rule in the telegraph offices to allow heads of departments to examine dispatches sent by their subordinates where the cost of the dispatches are charged to the departments? A.—I have no positive knowledge on the subject of such a rule, but such was my understanding, and on that hypothesis I made application to Mr. Orton, and he stated to me that the practice was to allow copies of Government telegrams to be taken, and he furnished them.

Mr. Davidge—Witness does not know of his own knowledge that such a rule exists with the company, but only what was told him by Mr. Orton.

After this witness had testified Judge Humphreys called him to his desk and held a few minutes conversation with him while seated by his side.

Mrs. Hayes was called, and Mr. Hill arose, saying that when this witness was called yesterday objection was made to having her testify, and she was withdrawn. They were now prepared to argue the question.

After some discussion and argument on the legal points, the Court took a recess.

The court cut short the argument of counsel by ruling that no person's life or liberty could be jeopardized more than once for the same offense.

Assistant District Attorney Hill declared that whenever the Government accepted a nolle prosequi it ended the responsibility of the accused to answer to the indictment, and without stopping to argue that point, he would say the Government had no intention of holding either of the parties mentioned for further trial.

The court finally sustained the objection, and decided that Mrs. Hayes should not be allowed to testify at that stage of the proceedings.

Charles A. Taylor, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, testified that he was well acquainted with the signature of H. C. Whitely, having seen it hundreds of times. Witness could not swear that Whitley's clerk did not sign for his principal; but he would certainly not have settled up the vouchers for the Government, if he had not been assured that the signatures were those of Col. Whitley. Witness then identified Whitley's signature on a receipt for a telegram, and said that Mr. Whitley's handwriting was peculiar, and easily recognizable.

A. J. Chipman, of the First Controller's office, testified that to the best of his knowledge the signature on the telegraph-book, dated 8th April, 1874, was that of Whitley.

Benton Russ, a deputy jail warden, testified that a man named Benton, who was placed in confinement on the 28th of April, wrote two letters to A. B. Williams, after which the latter called to see him. Williams told witness that Benton had no money, and declined to act as his counsel. Harrington also called to see Benton.

J. J. Johnson, a United States Commissioner, testified that some time in May William Evans asked witness to go the jail and take Benton's acknowledgment to a paper, the contents of which Benton said he was acquainted with. The paper was handed Evans. Witness thought Harrington and Williams were intimate with each other.

The court here adjourned until to-morrow.

SCANDALOUS SCENE AT A FUNERAL.

An Irish paper says that at Parsonstown on a recent Sunday evening, on the occasion of the funeral of an old and respected Protestant inhabitant named Reade, whose remains were being interred in the old grave-yard of Parsonstown, a scandalous scene took place. The funeral left the house about 4 o'clock, followed (or rather preceded) by an unusually large number of people, including many respectable townspeople of both persuasions. At the gate of the grave-yard the corpse was met by Rev. Marcus McCausland, who proceeded to read the burial service, but the opening sentence was the signal for an outburst of yells, jeers, and groans, and in a few minutes the coffin was seized and hustled into the open grave, when three fellows, who evidently were awaiting the signal, commenced throwing in the clay so as to cover the coffin. During this scene the rector endeavored to proceed with the service, but his voice was completely drowned by the shouts and execrations of the mob, who vented their rage by firing volleys of stones at the vaults and cheering for "Home Rule." The only cause that can be assigned for this display is that the deceased was through life a consistent Protestant, while his brother, who died some twelve years ago, and who married a Roman Catholic, was claimed by them to have died in the faith of their Church.

ACCIDENT ON THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

A serious accident, resulting, fortunately, in no loss of life, however, occurred on the Midland Railroad, at Paterson, N. J., at an early hour yesterday morning. While a train with fifteen freight cars was passing over the iron bridge which spans the Passaic River, the bridge fell in. The locomotive and six cars had passed over in safety. A rumbling noise and a creaking of the bridge forewarned the employes of danger, and they made their way speedily into safe places. The nine cars on the rear of the train were being drawn over the bridge when it broke and both the cars and the *débris* of the bridge fell into the river. Wrecking-trains were sent to the scene of the disaster, and efforts were made, and late last evening were still in progress, to raise the fallen cars. Trains over the road are run for the present by way of Montclair.

AN ELECTION FREAK.

Mr. John Pressley, of Indianapolis, is, according to the *Journal* of that city, the subject of much good-natured raillery since the election, from the fact that when he entered a barber shop the night after the election, and took his seat in the chair, the colored tonsorial artist remarked to him that he would have to charge him extra for this shave, his face was so long. "Shave me ten cents' worth, then," was the prompt reply of Mr. Pressley. Accordingly when the artist had shaved half way down each cheek he laid by his razor, sponged off his face, and dressed his hair. On returning home his wife was so much pleased with the new cut of his whiskers that she urged John always to shave after the same style, and he now proposes to do so until the Republican Party is again victorious in this county.

[illegible] AND NEW BOOKS.

MILL'S POSTHUMOUS WORK AND GREVILLE'S MEMOIRS.

MR. MILL'S LAST THEORIES AND THEIR IMPRESSION—INTERESTING GOSSIP ABOUT CELEBRITIES OF OLD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

The publication of Mr. J. Stuart Mill's *Three Essays on Religion: Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism*, is not likely to produce the same effect as if it had preceded, instead of followed, the melancholy disclosures of his autobiography, and those who cherish his memory would have done well to suppress both. Mr. Mill had a remarkable capacity of clear and lucid statement, but it is now evident that his intellectual range was limited and shallow. He had little knowledge of, and no sympathy with, ordinary human nature. At the best he was only a copyist, his copies, however, being often more attractive and intelligible than the originals, but like the set to which he most belonged, he was deficient in originality and creative power. There has perhaps never been such a sudden and complete collapse of any reputation as that which has taken place since the publication of Mr. Mill's own account of his dismal and unnatural life. The authority which attached to Mr. Mill when he first entered public life was due almost exclusively to his *Political Economy*, which, although it contained little or nothing that was original, was certainly valuable as a clear and plausible statement of the theories of others. His Parliamentary career was a disappointment to all except the small circle of fanatical admirers who surrounded him, and the publication of his autobiography completed the downfall of the idol. The present essays fully confirm the impression which has been gaining ground of the crudity of his reasoning when left to himself. The object of the first essay is stated to be "to inquire into the truth of the doctrines which make Nature a test of right and wrong, good and evil, or which, in any mode or degree, attach merit or approval to following, imitating, or obeying Nature." It is obvious, Mr. Mill says, that, if the artificial is not better than the natural, the arts of life are useless; and he arrives at the conclusion that the "order of Nature, in so far as unmodified by man, is such as no Being whose attributes are justice and benevolence would have made with the intention that His rational creatures should follow it as an example," and that, therefore, if wholly made by such a Being, and not partly by beings of very different qualities, it could only be "as a designedly imperfect work, which man, in his limited sphere, is to exercise justice and benevolence in amending." We must not be "so silly," it seems, as "to expect common human morality from Nature," and, in "sober truth, nearly all the things which men are hanged or imprisoned for doing to one another are Nature's every-day performances."

For instance, if a man persisted in hurling stones or firing cannon when another man was passing, he would be found guilty of murder; on the other hand, a natural phenomenon is not expected to "turn one step from its path to avoid trampling us into destruction." Mr. Mill here appears to overlook the fact that one element in the latter case is the difficulty of applying to natural phenomena the ordinary processes of criminal discipline. An order to the Sheriff to hang an earthquake might cause some embarrassment. The philosopher's general conclusion on this subject is thus summed up: "The scheme of Nature, as regarded in its whole extent cannot have had for its sole or even principal object the good of human or other sentient beings. What good it brings to them is mostly the result of their own exertions. Whatsoever in Nature gives indications of beneficent design proves this beneficence to be armed only with limited power, and the duty of man is to co-operate with the beneficent powers, not by imitating, but by perpetually striving to amend the course of Nature by bringing that part of it over which we can exercise control more nearly into conformity with a high standard of justice and goodness." The object of the essay on the "Utility of Religion" seems to be to show that too much credit is usually given to religion for the whole power inherent in any system of moral duties inculcated by education and enforced by opinion. Religion Mr. Mill regards as a form of poetry which satisfies the craving for ideal conceptions grander and more beautiful than are realized in ordinary human life, and so far it has its value; but he suggests that it would be better not to go beyond the actual boundaries of the world in these poetical flights, and that the proper aim should be "the idealization of our earthly life, and the cultivation of a high conception of what it may be made." The cultivation of "a sense of unity with mankind, and a deep feeling for the general good may be cultivated into a sentiment and a principle" which is not only capable of fulfilling every important function of religion, but is "a better religion than any form of supernaturalism." This, it will be observed, is pretty much the gospel of Compte over again, with the omission of some grotesque absurdities. The chief outcome of Mr. Mill's system, which is further developed in the essay on "Theism," may be said to be a proposal for the systematic cultivation of the faculty of hope through the exercise of the imagination as a substitute for religion. In one sentence Mr. Mill groups together "Socrates, Howard, Washington, Antoninus, and Christ." But while holding that Christ himself never pretended to be God, but only a divinely appointed agent, he places the "Prophet of Nazareth in the very first rank of the men of sublime genius of whom our species can boast." On the whole, it is not at all probable that this work will repair the mischief done to the writer's reputation by the publication of his life.

GREVILLE'S MEMOIRS.

Another book which has just been issued and which is attracting a good deal of attention, is the *Memoirs of George Greville*. Greville was Clerk to the Privy Council, and had opportunities of closely studying the chief political persons of his time. His office necessarily kept him out of any active participation in political life, and he had no personal rivalries with any of the eminent men with whom he was brought in contact. Indeed, his own tastes lay in the direction of the turf, and he was one of the chief authorities of the Jockey Club of his day. He was, however, a keen and shrewd observer, and describes with cynical candor all he saw and heard. He wrote up his memoirs from year to year, giving always the impressions he had formed at the moment, correcting them afterward if he found reason to believe himself mistaken. These memoirs he intrusted on his death-bed, in 1856, to Mr. Reeve, one of his colleagues at the Privy Council office and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and after having been held in reserve for ten years, two volumes of the memoirs, bringing them down from 1818 to 1837, have just been published. It is evident that though honest and anxious to be impartial, Mr. Greville was of a somewhat jaundiced and dyspeptic temper, and by no means disposed to look at the best side of human nature. George IV. seems to have treated him with much courtesy and attention, but, writing for posterity, he felt bound to say what he thought of his Majesty, and this is the substance of his verdict:

"A more contemptible, cowardly, selfish, unfeeling dog does not exist than this King on whom such [illegible] capricious good nature, arising, however, out of no good principle, * * * but which is of use to him, as it cancels in a moment, and at small cost, a long score of misconduct. Princes have only to behave with common decency and prudence, and they are sure to be popular, for there is a great and general disposition to pay court to them. * * * The great consolation in all this is the proof that, so far from deriving happiness from this grandeur, they are the most miserable of mankind."

It is suggested that both George IV. and William IV. were "incipient maniacs;" the Duke of Gloucester is scouted as "the Fool," and the Duke of Cumberland, afterward King of Hanover, is painted in black colors, which sufficiently explain the horror which was felt in England at the thought of his ever becoming King. Greville does not seem to have been one of those who discern greatness in the bud. He speaks very disparagingly of the early efforts of Lord John Russell and of Lord Palmerston, but afterward admits their powers. It is true of both that they ripened well. The Clerk of the Council is more favorable to the Duke of Wellington, "a man of great energy, decision, and authority," who "can address the King in a style which no other Minister could adopt; he treats him as an equal, and the King stands completely in awe of him." He is also said to be "confident, presumptuous, and dictatorial, but frank, open and good-humored." His chief defect was want of statesmanlike foresight; but there was "a simplicity, a gayety, and natural urbanity and good-humor in him which was remarkably captivating." He was always "high-minded and patriotic, and never mean, false, or selfish." Sir Robert Peel is described as unsociable by habit, yet "very agreeable when he likes":

"It is a toss-up whether he talks or not, but if he thaws, and is in good humor and spirits, he is lively, entertaining, and abounding in anecdotes, which he tells extremely well. He speaks with great energy, great dexterity, and his language is forceful and easy. He reasons well, hits hard, and replies with remarkable promptitude and effect; but he is at immense distance below the great models of eloquence, Pitt, Fox, and Canning. His voice is not melodious, and it is a little monotonous. His action is very ungraceful, his person and manner are vulgar, and he has certain tricks in his motions which exhibit that vulgarity in a manner almost offensive, and which is only redeemed by the real power of his speeches. His great merit consists in his judgment, tact, and discretion, his facility, promptitude, thorough knowledge of the assembly he addresses, familiarity with the details of every sort of Parliamentary business, and the great command he has over himself."

Greville does justice to Canning's ability, especially his readiness. He once dictated at the same time a dispatch on South American politics, and another on Greek affairs, each amanuensis writing as fast as he could, while Canning turned from one to the other without hesitation or embarrassment On the other hand, doubts are suggested of Canning's integrity. "It is impossible," we are told, "to believe that he was a high-minded man, that he spurned everything that was dishonest, uncandid, and ungentlemanlike; he was not above trick and intrigue, and this was the fault of his character, which was unequal to his genius and understanding." Brougham is accused of being "false, tricky, ambitious, and unprincipled, but his gayety, temper, and admirable social qualities make him delightful, to say nothing of his more solid merits of liberality, generosity and charity." Generally, indeed, Greville did not form a high estimation of political life. In speaking of Brougham, he says:

"The life of a politician is probably one of deep mortification, for the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; and few things can be more galling than to see men far inferior to ourselves enabled by fortune or circumstances to attain what we tried after in vain, and to learn from our own experience how many things there are in this life of greater practical utility than splendid abilities and unwearied industry."

"I believe," he adds in another passage, "it to be impossible for a man of squeamish and uncompromising virtue to be a successful politician." It will readily be understood that a book written in so severely critical a temper could hardly fail to give offense, and especially to excite alarm among those who are probably described in the third volume, which has yet to be published when a sufficient time has elapsed. Indeed, it may be expected that the present Clerk of the Council, Sir Arthur Helps, the smoothest, most polished, and most amiable of men, will now be regarded with some dread lest he, too, should have been preparing any uncompromising photographs of his acquaintances for the benefit of posterity. J. H. F.

THE LATE EX-GOV. THROOP.

The circumstances attending the death of the venerable Ex-Gov. Throop are thus described by the Auburn *Advertiser* of Monday: "Gov. Throop was an exception in the ordinary history of his fellowmen. For nearly a century of activity the daily routine of his life was scarcely ever interrupted by sickness, and for the last two years, which witnessed the close of his ninth decade, his seat at the table was never vacant—an example to others to the last in order and punctuality. An early riser by habit, it was his happiness to welcome the sun as he rose, and to drink in the freshness of the morning in his garden before taking his breakfast. He was an ardent lover of nature and a devout worshiper at her shrine. Flowers were his companions. It was his habit to examine every morning every flower in his garden that unfolded its petals to the rising sun, and he frequently gathered for the breakfast table those which he thought most rare and beautiful. This taste was kindred to others equally refined over which the sanctity of domestic life draws a veil. The latter part of his life was almost exclusively devoted to his garden; his spirit seemed to revive when after a long drought refreshing showers descended upon the earth, and so much was he in sympathy with the beautiful plants which he cultivated, that it seemed 'not unmeet' that with the 'death of the flowers' one who so tenderly loved them should, with them, pass away. His last effort to take his accustomed walk revealed to him that the powers of life were giving way. He saw the end approaching, and fully realized that after a pilgrimage of ninety years he could only look forward to infirmities which thus far he had almost wholly escaped. He sent for his physician, and confided to him his failing condition, requesting him to do all he could for him at the last to mitigate the pangs of death. Almost immediately after he was slightly paralyzed, and after three days' illness he gently passed into the silent land."

WHAT A COTTON BALE CONTAINED.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* tells this: "A couple of bales of cotton were received from Alington, at one of our warehouses, a few days ago, which, upon being sampled, were discovered to be water packed. Yesterday they were sold for what they were worth, and the buyer took them to a cotton press in the city to have them repacked. Upon unpacking them, one of the bales was found to be in a worse condition than could have been produced by water, for in the centre of it was found an iron gudgeon, an old sausage grinder, a pair of hinges, and four pieces of iron tie, each a foot and a half in length. The whole of the iron contents of this bale weighed eighteen pounds. The original shipper of the bale will be notified that the articles are here subject to his order. He ought to be more careful in future about how he allows extraneous matter to get mixed with his cotton, as the bale might fall into the hands of some suspicious person, who might believe the iron was purposely placed there, and prosecute the packer for fraudulent practices. It is a penitentiary offence to adopt such means to increase the weight of cotton."

A FAITHFUL DOG.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says: "This brief story of the faithfulness of a dog will serve as a counterpart to the affecting exhibition of canine fidelity and intelligence shown by Willie Chase's dog, who so closely attended the dead body of his master after the recent fatal accident in this city. At the time of the funeral of the late Capt. B. F. Willard, in North Berwick, quite recently, his faithful dog howled so mournfully that he had to be chained in the barn to lessen the sound. When he was let loose he searched the premises to find his master, and, not finding him, he tracked the removal of the body to the grave-yard, where he discovered his master's grave, a half mile or more from the house. And now he daily goes to the grave and mourns and howls for his lost owner."

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

ITS ORGANIZATION AND RESULTS.

A NATIONAL VICE—ORIGIN OF THE LOTTERY—ITS MANAGEMENT AND PROFITS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

One of the peculiarities of Havana which will most quickly attract the attention of the newly-arrived stranger is the great number of lottery-ticket venders to be met with everywhere. These individuals, often the lame, halt, and blind of both sexes, flutter their tickets with provoking pertinacity in the face of every one, and bawl out their numbers everywhere and at all hours. No place is secure from their intrusion, and no person too sacred for their approach.

The passion for play, that element of chance, which enters into almost all the transactions of life, and is inherent to all mankind, is a characteristic of the Spanish nation, and finds a lawful indulgence in the purchase of these tickets. Every drawing, each one taking place about every sixteen days, raises hopes, and oftentimes fulfills expectations, of the easy acquisition of a fortune. The passion for this form of gambling is most general in Cuba, and all classes participate in it, from the wealthy "hacendado," who buys a score of whole tickets at a time, to the meanest negro slave, who goes without a meal to secure the smallest fraction. The tickets of the Havana lottery find their way to all parts of the world, and its plan of drawing is adopted by all other countries which permit lotteries. Quite an important part of the business of some merchants here is the purchase and transmission of tickets to their foreign correspondents. Like almost every one else in Havana, your correspondent invested in a part of a ticket in last drawing, and, consequently, has taken some interest in the subject, and looked up the following information, which he desires to lay before your readers, to compensate for the dearth of other Cuban news.

The revenue from lotteries is, in Cuba, a thing of the present century. By royal decree of the 5th February, 1806, the lottery which was drawn regularly under the auspices of the Spanish Government, in the capital of New-Spain or Mexico, was suppressed, and its transfer ordered to Havana. The turbulent times which followed, and other causes, prevented the carrying out of this decree until 1812, when, by royal decree of April 12, the institution was formally and legally established. The first drawings included 10,000 tickets or shares, as they were then called, at $4 each, which were subdivided into halves, quarters, and eighths, as was formerly the practice in Mexico. The sales of the tickets produced $40,000. One-quarter part of this sum was reserved by the Government to defray the expenses of management, and as an income, and the remaining $30,000 was distributed unequally and by lot to fifty-eight of the shares, the highest premium paid being $10,000, and the lowest $100; but three such distributions or drawings were held the first year.

The present scheme, or plan of drawing, which shows to what an enormous growth this branch of the public revenue has attained, consists of 32,000 tickets, divided into fractions as low as tenths and twentieths, and the price of a ticket is $20—842 prizes are drawn for, the highest or capital prize being $100,000, and the lowest $300—and the drawings are held every sixteen and seventeen days alternately. This scheme, of course, is subject to variation, and once or twice a year, or upon some extraordinary national event, is replaced by another, in which the number of the tickets is greater or smaller and their price is doubled or trebled, the prizes being proportionately increased. On one occasion the capital prize was half a million of dollars. As upon the very first occasion, all the drawings are held publicly in the court-yard of the old Custom-house, and the Government still reserves one-quarter of the receipts for the expenses and profits of the State. The remaining three-quarters, at present $480,000, is distributed among 842 prizes, nineteen of which are for approximations to the numbers drawing the capital prizes.

Every precaution has been taken to have a perfectly fair drawing, and the Havana Lottery is doubtless, in this respect, the most perfect of its kind. The modus operandi is as follows: On the day previous to the drawing the numbers which were taken from the wheel or globe at the drawing immediately preceding, and which, together with the balls marked with the prizes drawn from another globe and strung on wires, are locked in cases, are solemnly and publicly returned to their respective wheels, which are carefully locked. The blackboards, upon which the numbers and prizes are written down, are wiped clean, and every preparation is made for the drawing to take place early the next morning. The proper officers are then assembled, and, with a number of reporters, are seated at tables on a stage erected under the arches of the old Custom-house. Several boys from the Foundling Asylum are present, and on one side of the stage stands a huge glass globe about six feet in diameter, covered with a netting of wire and turned by a crank. The globe contains the 32,000 numbers. On the other side of the stage is a smaller wire-covered glass globe, which holds the 823 balls marked with the prizes. The drawing commences by a thorough shaking up of the balls in both globes, which are turned by stalwart negroes. A spring is touched by one of the officers present, which allows one ball at a time to drop and run along a small glass channel into a cup. The two charity boys, who are concerned in the proceedings, take, one the number and the other the ball marked with the prize which the number drawn at the same time is entitled to, and after exhibiting them to the officers present, call them out twice in a loud voice to the public, one calling the number and the other announcing the prize. When the prize happens to be one of the capital prizes the boys call out thrice, with a little extra lung power. A marker is kept busy at the blackboard, every few minutes the wheels are turned, the larger one requiring huge efforts and the smaller one revolving briskly and rattling the balls like beans in a bottle; the charity boys and markers are occasionally relieved by others, and in this manner the drawing continues until all the prizes have come forth. Formerly the globes were of wood, and the boys each with his arm encased in a long black stocking, thrust his hand through a small aperture in the wheel to extract the ball. But at present every precaution is taken to prevent the slightest suspicion of foul play. The ball is seen and heard to drop from the glass globe into a glass channel, and then after the number and prize are called out, strung on wires and locked in cases until the succeeding drawing, when all the same formalities are again gone through with.

The annual income to the Government, from this source of revenue alone, is nearly three and a half millions of dollars. From the three drawings held in 1812, the date of the establishment of the lottery, which yielded $30,000 to the Government, the number of drawings and tickets, and the consequent revenue, have steadily increased year by year, until at the present time the annual number of drawings is twenty-one, with an occasional extraordinary drawing. Deducting one-quarter from the 32,000 tickets sold at $20 each, there is $480,000 left to be distributed as prizes, the Government reserving to itself $160,000 at each drawing. Besides this amount, there are the prizes won by tickets unsold or returned to Government by [illegible] which expire by limitation at the end of two years, all of which go to swell the revenues of the Treasury, which may be roughly estimated at $10,000 per diem. A pretty sum for a civilized Government to wring from the vices of its subjects; for, waiving all other considerations to one side, the lottery is but a legalized form of gambling monopolizd by Government.

But to return to the lottery-ticket venders. These gentry purchase their tickets at a small advance from the "rematadores," or persons who contract to take the whole supply issued by the Government, and retail them to the public at an advance of five to ten per cent. on the price. So great did the nuisance arising from the large number of vendors become some years ago, that the Government stepped in and required them all to procure licenses, and in order that the country should not be deprived of useful labor, it refused licenses to all but those physically unfit for other employment. This accounts for the fact that we see in Havana so many cripples and blind persons engaged in this business. Same of the ticket-sellers are well-known characters, and all have their regular customers. There is old Ramon, a dwarf with a body no larger than a three-year old child, and the head and beard of a man of fifty. I hear he was at one time engaged by Barnum, and made a tour through the United States that he cherishes some peculiar animosity against the great showman, and that his name throws him into a fit of rage; poor, old crazy Marie Antoinette, who wears the national Spanish colors, and a broad-brimmed hat with the volunteer cockade, who always follows the music, and combines the business of ticket-selling with that of selling rag babies, whom the "pillos" of the street delight to torment, and who can use the choicest Spanish billingsgate to them, is another noted vendor.

I could extend this list, for almost every vendor is a personage, but the mail is about to close. I have, however, a postscript to add. On scanning the list of the winning numbers in the last drawing, which was two days ago, I see that my ticket, which was one-quarter of No. 8645, drew a prize of $300; thus I am $75 in pocket. I begin to believe a little in the lottery, and cannot help thinking that I might have drawn $25,000; but "half a loaf is better than no bread," and "try, try again," are consoling proverbs.

THE POSITION OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Geneva, Oct. 13, says: "It will be within the remembrance of most persons that the celebrated Ex-Carmelite, the famous preacher of Notre Dame at Paris, when giving in his resignation of the post of Curé of Geneva, accompanied it with the sarcasm that the so-called Liberal Catholics of this town were 'neither Catholics in religion nor Liberals in politics.' He also made is openly known that he meant to stay in Geneva to combat his former fellow-workers on their own soil. This determination, whether based on sufficient theological and political grounds or not, must be taken as having placed the ex-curé in a state of religious isolation, no longer a member of the Liberal Catholic Church of Geneva, and yet not a member of the still existing Ultramontane Church there. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the father finds difficulties in obtaining the use of a Protestant 'temple' for certain services and courses of sermons on the Decalogue which he desires to give during the ensuing Winter season. Geneva is yearly more and more frequented by strangers, and it cannot be doubted that many of these would avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing so renowned an orator. In his original demand for the Temple de la Fusterie, Father Hyacinthe was met with the objection that, whereas it was not clear from his letter whether he wished simply to give conferences or discourses on morals, or sermons with service of a religious character, the Consistory could not definitely answer his request, as, in consequence of the terms of the bequest regulating the disposition of the 'Fusterie,' they could only grant it on their own responsibility for the former purpose. To this Father Hyacinthe has replied by asking for a different temple, that of the Madeleine, saying at the same time that his object was simply to give conferences on the moral law, and that he had expressly chosen the subject of the Decalogue as one which might attract men of philosophy and science, and even those who only took up a Theistical position. Yet, in his first letter, he had spoken of his desire to 'evangelize the people,' and his advocate in the Consistory, Pastor Tournier, certainly said that prayer and song were to accompany the sermons—in fact, he admitted that they would bear the character of a 'culte,' or act of worship. The majority of the consistory held that this would be giving an undeserved affront to their fellow-citizens of the National Catholic Church, with whom they ought the rather to live in brotherly kindness; that they were the first to restore harmony between Catholicism and patriotism. And inasmuch as whatever their respect for Père Hyacinthe's great fame and personal character, they could not but see that he had separated himself from the National Catholic Church, and was entering upon a competition with it on his own account, they felt that they would seem to be taking part against a sister national church, and therefore they must decline to grant him the use of the Madeleine. At the same time they felt that they could not be held to be condemning the great orator to silence, as there were localities in the town which he had used on former occasions, and which would open for him to use again. Those who counted on the possibility of hearing Father Hyacinthe as one of the attractions of Geneva will, no doubt, still be able to count upon it, and perhaps the throng will be all the greater for this passage of arms on the subject. The grounds of the decision of the Consistory of the National Protestant Church, which I have summarized above, would be liable to misinterpretation if the brief account telegraphed to English papers of Monday were alone to be accepted without further details. It is not because the father is 'a priest and a Catholic,' but because, 'being a Catholic priest, he does not present himself in the name of the Administrative Body of the National Catholic Church, but only in his own individual name,' that the Consistory finally rejects his application. These are the words of the decree of the Consistory, published in to-day's *Journal de Genève*, and they ought to be well weighed by those who wish to form an impartial judgment on a very thorny question for religious society in Geneva, whether Catholic or Protestant."

AN EIGHTY-TON GUN.

The London *Standard* says: "It may not be generally known that the principle upon which all our guns are now made is that discovered by Col. Fraser. Briefly, it consists of a series of coils, welded together in such a way that the grain of the iron is best opposed to the explosive force of the powder, and encircling a steel tube, the interior of which is rifled. A long bar of iron—say of eight inches square—previously prepared, is slowly drawn from a furnace, to a length of about 300 feet, and wound into a double coil in the form of a cylinder. This is again heated and placed beneath a steam-hammer, where it is welded together by tremendous blows, which so effectually do their work that a cylinder capable of bearing the greatest possible strain is formed at a comparatively trifling expense. Several of these coils being made, they are placed in order upon a long steel tube which has been made in Sheffield, and the weapon is finally turned out at an average cost of about £60 a ton, as against nearly £150 at Krupp's factory in Essen. Upon this principle, then, it was resolved to construct an eighty-ton gun, which should be able to pierce twenty inches of iron at a distance of a thousand yards, with a shot 1,600 pounds in weight, and by the aid of 300 pounds of powder. The length of this magnificent piece of artillery was fixed at twenty-seven feet, its diameter at the trunnion six feet, and at the muzzle sixteen inches, inside measurement. It was calculated that such a gun would be able to deliver its mischief-working missile at a distance of nearly ten miles, and that it would, at the same time, be easily placed in the turret of a war ship or the embrasure of a battery, and worked quickly and without difficulty. Of course there were many difficulties in the way of the construction of such a weapon. No steam hammer such as that which Krupp possesses at Essen was to be found in England; no forges were built large enough for such a tremendous "heat;" no cranes were in position to hoist such a weight. But all these difficulties were speedily overcome by the skillful officials at Woolwich. The forges were built, a huge steam hammer of forty tons weight, with double action arrangement and a striking power of nearly 1,000 tons, made, and very soon all was in readiness to begin the construction of the great gun. Curiously enough His Majesty the Emperor of Russia was the first to see one of its coils welded, and since that time the work has been gradually going on, till now the steel tube, the breech piece, one coil, and the trunnion are finished; so that it is certain that by June next the gun will be ready for trial. It will then consist of the following parts: A tough steel tube inside, weighing nearly sixteen tons, and measuring about twenty-four feet in length; a breech-piece coil twelve feet in length; one central coil, another coil nearer to the muzzle, and the trunnion coil. The cascabel through which the fire from the friction tube is communicated to the cartridge inside the gun is of steel, and immensely strong. Such is the weapon upon which hopes of a victory over twenty-inch armor-plates are built. If it should succeed, three more will be made immediately, and the four pieces placed on board the Inflexible, which will then be the most powerful armed vessel in the world. Possibly, at the same time, some addition may be made to her armor, so that she may be as invulnerable as she is terrible."

RITUALISM.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT IN ENGLAND.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW ON RITUALISM, AND ON MR. GLADSTONE'S RECENT ESSAY.

We extract the following passages from an important article in the London *Quarterly Review* for October, entitled "The Ritual of the English Church:"

While this paper is passing through the press, Mr. Gladstone has published his matured view of "Ritualism." He defines the word in three senses: As an undue disposition to ritual, as an attempt by means of ritual to assimilate the Church of England to the Church of Rome, and as any changes in ritual which being novel are displeasing to the prejudices of this man and that. Dismissing the last as a mischievous prejudice, he discusses the first, while all the rest of the nation has been regarding the second. If, indeed, the question were only how far ritual might be carried so as to be consistent with the degree of fervor and devotion of which a congregation is capable, Mr. Gladstone would be a useful guide. Here are some remarks which offer matter for thought:

"To accumulate observances of ritual is to accumulate responsibility. It is the adoption of a higher standard of religious profession; and it requires a higher stand of religious practice. If we study, by appropriate or by rich embellishment, to make the church more like the house of God, and the services in it more impressive by outward signs of His greatness and goodness, and of our littleness and meanness, all these are so many voices, audible and intelligible, though inarticulate, and to let them sound in our ears unheeded is an offense against His majesty. If we are not the better for more ritual we are the worse for it. A general augmentation of ritual, such as we see on every side around us, if it be without any corresponding enhancement of devotion, means more light but no more love. But it is even conceivable, nay, far from improbable, that augmentation of ritual may import not increase but even diminution of fervor. Such must be the result in every case where the imagery of the eye and ear, actively multiplied, is allowed to draw off the energy, which ought to have its centre in the heart. There cannot be a doubt that the beauty of the edifice, the furniture, and the service, though their purpose be to carry the mind forward, may induce it to rest upon themselves. Wherever the growth and progress of ritual, though that ritual be in itself suitable and proper, is accepted, whether consciously or unconsciously, and whether in whole or in part, by the individual, as standing in the stead of his own concentration and travail of spirit in devotion, there the ritual, though good in itself, becomes for him so much formality, that is so much deadness."

But this is a part of an answer to a wrong question: What amount of ritual may precisely suit the English Prayer-book? That is a question which might be settled without much heat, and with which Parliament would not interfere. But the question which has occupied the public mind is a quite different one. When certain clergymen tell us that they hate the Reformation; that the leading reformers were villains; that the present Prayer-book is inadequate, and that we must at least go back to the first book of Edward VI., in which holy communion was still the mass; that their object is to revive the doctrine with which the word "mass" has always been associated, and to establish the system of the confessional in connection with it; when aspirations after a return to mediæval practice and doctrine, and to conformity with "the Western Church," are freely uttered; in short, when every step taken is a step nearer to Rome, and is openly proclaimed to be a step in that direction, it seems that there is one question which should take precedence of Mr. Gladstone's: Which is the service-book to which our ritual is to be made to conform? That question does not trouble Mr. Gladstone much. It is hopeless, he thinks, to bring the country back to Romanism:

"At no time since the bloody reign of Mary has such a scheme been possible. But if it had been possible in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, it would still have become impossible in the nineteenth, when Rome has substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change in faith; when she has refurbished and paraded anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused; when no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another, and when she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history. I cannot persuade myself to feel alarm as to the final issue of her crusades in England, and this although I do not undervalue her great powers of mischief."

True. The task is hopeless now, as it has been in the past. But in times past it proved impossible because the nation shook from its neck the imposed or offered yoke. It is no consolation to a parish condemned to bear with the vestments and gestures of Rome, its wafers and mixed chalice, its confessional and its doctrine of transubstantiation, to be told on high authority that the end of such experiments will be that the nation cannot be perverted. They do not wish to suffer the process; they are not disposed to be the body on which the experiment is to be made. To put an end to the experiment itself is the demand of the people and the task of the Legislature and of the government of the Church. Throughout his paper Mr. Gladstone speaks of "the congregation," and not of the parishioners—a change not without a wider significance than the limits of this question. Congregations have some power of self-protection; they can cease to gather together. The parishioners, who have all equal shares in the common parish church, have no such protection for their rights. They may reasonably object to being used for experiments. Perhaps Mr. Gladstone may hereafter discuss the other question, much more interesting to the people, and on which he could, no doubt, give a just and sound verdict: Is it a legitimate use of the pastoral office in the Church of England to endeavor to change her formularies and standards to those of a different Church? That has been the question of the hour, and seems to need the earliest reply. The elaborate paper of Mr. Gladstone condemns such an attempt, but would not hinder it by law; it will probably satisfy no one. The answer of the country, so far, is written in the act for the regulation of public worship.

It is much to be regretted that some of those who have so loudly condemned this measure have not passed part of their time in reading its provisions. For a measure less like a tool of persecution it would be difficult to conceive. No new offenses are created. If a clergyman is supposed to have committed some breach of order, a complainant must first be found, and the Bishop himself cannot be that complainant; so far his hands are tied. The complaint is made. If the clergyman finds that he is wrong and has not a leg to stand on, he can submit at once to the Bishop. If he is confident in his case he is sent before the new Judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts. But that is his fate now, except that he has the possible advantage of being haled before a diocesan Chancellor first. Once in the hands of the new Dean of the Arches, he is surrounded with all the safeguards and protections of law, just as at present. Suppose him to be condemned, however, in that court, still he has another resource. The Court of Final Appeal is open to him, and there again all the protection that law can give him is his. The whole process is one step shorter as to time, and it will be one-third cheaper in consequence. We are told that this is the very grievance, that the costs and slowness of the courts were a protection; but can any party lay claim to a vested right in the dearness and tardiness of justice? If it does, can any country admit such a claim? If it is the right of one side that a cause should last for years and cost £5,000, it is just the wrong of the other side. But now the cause is over and the condemnation pronounced. What is the amount of it? Not suspension, or deprivation, or pecuniary mulct; but an order not to do the like again. It is only when this order is disobeyed that penal results arise; and in case of prolonged resistance, deprivation would follow at last. It is impossible that this should be otherwise. Every court must have power to enforce its own decrees; and in this class of cases the clergy have formed a special contract with the Church that they will use and obey the Prayer-book. If they fail in their part of the contract, they cannot expect to hold the position and influence and emoluments that are the other side of it. There are not wanting some who attribute much of the recent troubles to the false leniency shown by the Privy Council to Mr. Mackonochie. But however that may be, the immunity from punishment in contumacious and persistent breaches of the law is a right that cannot be set up or conceded. One grievance that was made the most of has been that a judgment of the court is to take effect at once, unless it is otherwise ordered by the court. Dr. Pusey exclaims, "We are to be suspended *pendente lite*," in a manner to touch the hardest, if it were true; but there is, we repeat, no suspension at all except for disobeying orders or decisions of court; and it is not unreasonable that a clergyman doing a new act or introducing a new garb should be asked to refrain until he has established completely his legal right. Considering closely the provisions of the act, the laity will wonder by and by what there is so very different from present practice as to cause such effervesence of feeling, and why, if the Bishops were afoot, they did not ask for powers more stringent from a Parliament so willing to grant. The law against new ornaments and against structural changes without a faculty, was just as strict before as it is now. How can the Church be puritanized or reduced to a dead level of uniformity? How can "the position of every clergyman in the Church be altered," if the law about ritual remains the same, but with an administration somewhat quickened? Those are not the best friends of the Church of England who use such exaggerated language in the present crisis. There is nothing more remarkable about the Public Worship Regulation bill than its moderation; and indeed a feeling of disappointment is sure to arise when the working of this measure falls short in thoroughness of the expectations of many who have watched its progress. The promoters were wise to ask for moderate powers; but they must have made their account with that kind of disappointment when they did so.

But it is not the measure itself that pinches, but the resolution to have a measure. In the High Church movement at present there is far less intellectual vigor than there was in its palmy days; and there is a sensitiveness to public opinion in its leaders that suits ill with the violence of their language toward others. They have assumed that all the real work done in the country is their own, and that to suppress Ritualism is to commend and invite laziness. A glance at any large town will show that there is no foundation for this complacent assumption. The Ritualist party has a few successful and active clergymen, and also a good many of whom this could not be said. It has a small but active following, who, like the supernumeraries at a theatre, create an impression of multitude by entering at many points in divers dresses. They are the same voices that shout at St. James' Hall, respond at St. Alban's, and demonstrate at Church congresses. The present movement has furnished the first test as to the progress made by the Ritualist party in its ambitious programme of obliterating the Reformation and bringing back the nation to the position of past ages and of other nations. They have had unusual advantages, supporters in the present Cabinet and in the last. But when the question was fairly before the House of Commons whether it was not high time to check their proceedings, the answer was unanimous, and their friends were unable even to divide. This is the really important point, far more so than the measure which was produced.

The lesson thus given may yet be wisely received. There can be no disposition on any side to narrow the Church of England. Within her borders have met together Taylor, Bull, Waterland, Barrow, Butler, Leighton, Beveridge, Burnet, Ken, and Tillotson, in generations gone by; and in our own time a Keble, a Trench, a Stanley, a MacNeile, a Robertson, have found room for their feet. With a National Church, to narrow is to destroy; but the narrowing begins when any one party tries to trim the Liturgy for its exclusive use. If vestments and genuflections and attitudes of mystery are required as essential, then strife begins, and intolerance and exclusion. The three great parties that have existed in the Church will still exist, and each will contribute its share to the common life. For the motto of the Church of England might well be "evangelical truth and apostolic order;" and her attitude toward the culture and science of the world, one of friendly but independent interest; and the High Churchman, the Evangelical, and the Broad Churchman, each finds in this programme the point that he would make prominent. The Church has done and is doing a great work; hers is not a life that can be snuffed out by a Church Discipline bill. If there should be restored to her by means of this act the grace of obedience and order, it will reinforce her with new strength to deal with problems that require all the powers spiritual, moral, and intellectual that she can put forth.

For this is no question of a few willful priests and disorderly churches. Far greater interests are at stake. The Church of England occupies at this moment a position of deep importance to the whole modern world. Mr. Disraeli, almost alone of the speakers in the late debate, lifted the discussion to that higher level, and warned his hearers of the coming struggle. We are engaged in it already. On the one side, Popery, severing itself more and more from all modern interests, and exercising less and less influence over them, has stretched to the utmost the measure of her pretensions. The ideas of the world and of the Papacy are two streams proceeding in opposite directions. To welcome culture and civilization, and to trust the masses of the people gradually with higher and higher privileges, these are the aims of all parties in the modern world; and the conservative shares them as well as the liberal. And these are no worldly impulses in the bad sense of that word; freedom and education and independence are of the spiritual part of us; they ennoble him that receives them and him that confers. The Pope replies to these ideas, to this tendency, with a syllabus and a dogma of infallibility. To curse the knowledge which it cannot control, and to strive more and more toward absolute irresponsible power, are the tendencies of the great spiritual guide of millions in Europe. What is the consequence? Search the literature of every Roman Catholic country, and you see how little influence of any kind the dominant religion possesses. The thought of the world has passed out of his hands; it has no sympathy with it; it is moving in an opposite direction. The Papacy has begun by anathematizing and casting out all modern thought and science; how then can it hope to influence them? Intellectually the Pope is fast passing into the position of Benedict XIII., when the Council of Constance had deposed him, and he was shut up with a handful of followers: "The whole Church is assembled in Peniscola, not in Constance, as once the whole human race was shut up in Noah's ark." This is the guide whom millions have inherited as their one authority in spiritual things; this is the power with which many desire to be in communion; this is the Church that makes proselytes in this country. No doubt an infallible guide in spiritual things would be better than our troubles, only three things stand in the way—this claim to infallible rule and supremacy is a violation of the old constitution of the Church, a contradiction of all the history of the Papacy, and a blasphemy against the Almighty.

Contrast with this the syllabus of Prof. Tyndall at Belfast, and you have the other great force at work upon modern thought fully before you, and described in eloquent language. It is, however, materialism of the most thorough-going kind. Before it, should it prevail, prayer and faith in God, and fear of God, must go down; and all the Churches that teach these must dissolve. It has already prevailed much; in Germany and France its power is great, and spreads widely. It is at the bottom of many social troubles that have befallen other countries; and, perhaps, this country is not safe. We are not to suppose that science confines itself to its own work of observation and classification of facts; it has become in its turn dogmatic. "Though in the course of ages," says Mr. Maxwell, "catastrophes have occurred, and may occur, in the heavens, though ancient systems may be dissolved, and new systems evolved out of their ruins, the molecules out of which these systems are built, the foundation stones of the material universe, remain unbroken and unworn." Here is a guarantee for the eternity of atoms from one who must confess that he never isolated an atom, and that all he knows of its eternity must be the conjecture of his own mind. Can dogmatism go further? On certain scientific minds, too, the subjects of prayer and miracles exercise a fevering and exciting influence, so that they cannot, after demolishing them, leave them on one side, and do their proper work. Against science, true to its aims, and modest in pursuing them, not a word should be said. The names of Faraday and John Phillips, departed from us, are beautiful to the memory in this connection. Many a living name lies ready, but we must not select. Nor would we attribute to Prof. Tyndall any motive other than a love of truth, which all who know him attribute to him. But the atomic theory is but a poor gospel; and if men are to part with all their traditional motives, all their future hopes, and receive in return a dogma as arbitrary as any that the medieval Church is chargeable with, that molecules are the Eternal, we question very much whether the interests of the molecules are so important to most people as to furnish them with a spring of action or a motive of life. We can even conceive it possible that, satisfied of the permanence of the molecules, an intelligent disciple might be disposed for some very ugly and sudden form of social change. We even think that this lesson has been clearly recorded and red-lettered on the page of history.

Between the imperishable atom and the infallible unit, social institutions are destined to sustain severe trials. This country has hitherto been lightly visited; but there is no hope of a complete escape. The Papacy has been, from the beginning antagonistic to political order. Claiming authority over all things, and jealous of all modern developments, her very attitude is hostile to States as they are. We feel it in Ireland; the Germans know it in Germany; the Spaniards in Spain. As for science, we do not pretend that she never can supply new motives in place of the old ones she tries to take away; but if the powers that be are not ordained of God, but only developments of the eternal molecule, we do not find as yet any serious attempt to give mankind some strong motives for social order instead. Science at present lacks authority. Ask the colliers of Durham and Staffordshire to adjust their claim for wages by political economy, and you will find that when the scale is rising they are willing to abide by it; but when the tide turns, the laws are resisted to the utmost.

Now the thought and the mind of the world never can and never will again kneel at the feet of the Pope. Infallibility leaves itself no place for repentance, and the breach between Rome and the modern world is utter, is final. Nor can the modern world live without a religion; in the rarefied atmosphere of the temple of the atoms, common spirits cannot breathe. Moreover, the two extremes draw further from each other, and are more utterly hostile. Between the Pope and the atoms, between superstition and unbelief, between denial of all science on one side, and the glorification of science on the other, mankind needs some refuge; and here the Church of England has a work to do. Identified with the social interests of the people, she has never opposed their improvement; she has taken a leading part in their education; she has afforded to science many of its best votaries; she is often charged with intolerance; but, compared with other religious bodies, her large and paternal toleration is conspicuous. The great truths of the Christian creeds she has kept faithfully. She has been gaining by greater activity a deeper hold upon the affections of the people of late years. Her parochial organization has been very favorable to the rural districts. Large masses of population can provide for their own instruction; the village is less self-helpful than the town. In every country place there is one educated man proclaiming the message of consolation, administering the sacraments, comforting the unhappy, making the death-bed less dark by consolation. With all her faults, her work of this kind has been immense. She makes no claim to crush the will of the layman that the priestly will may prevail; nor to chain up the conscience that blind obedience may take the place of free action. Against the confessional as a system she has set her face steadfastly. And now, when her work is prospered the most, and her line of action stands clear before her, the same fanaticism that prevails everywhere else is invading her. She is invited to get up a pale and feeble imitation of Rome, of course without Rome's discipline. In order to revive some show of the mass, and some imitation of the confessional, a party in her pale is prepared to risk all disorder and to employ all forms of slander and disobedience. It is vital to the whole Church that this should cease. The Church cannot do her work till it ceases. The pretense that this party has a monopoly of work in the Church is now pretty well understood. There are among them good, bad, and indifferent, as in other parties; and of the best it may be said that they would have worked better if they had worked in loyal obedience to their own Church without trying to bring her nearer to another. In acts of Parliament as instruments of a great reform, we have not much faith, but from the general tenor of this year's proceedings much good may come. In "the great Catholic revival" the nation has taken no part. It has not had the effect that its authors hoped for. Its very lawlessness made it weak, for God is not the author of confusion but of peace. Looking out upon the stormy waste, from the tower that God has still made so strong, the Church of England sees enough of perils without, and of works of virtue to be done, to awe her into peace, and to restore a substantial unity of spirit in the overmastering unity of aim and work. For wielding safely free social institutions which have repeatedly broken down in other hands, England is now the admiration of the world. It is possible yet that she may establish a greater title to admiration in a Church able to raise and refine the national life, instead of sourly condemning its ideas and strivings; in a Church tolerant toward other religious bodies, but clear and definite in its own teaching; in a Church where charity of thought and speech is something more than a lesson to teach school-children, is an active principle for clergy and laity alike.

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 3.—The schooner Osborne, from Escanaba for Buffalo, with a cargo of iron ore, went ashore in a fog this morning between this place and Port Abino.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

To-day was a close holiday in financial and commercial circles. The Treasury, banks, Stock, Gold, Produce, and Cotton Exchanges were closed, and there was a general cessation of business. The National Bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption amounted to $350,000. The London advices by the cable report Consols firm at 93 to 93⅛ for money and account, and American Securities higher, Old 1865s closing at 106; 1867s, 109¼; Ten-forties, 104; New Fives, 103¼; Erie, 27¼, and Preferred, 44½. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance. The rate for money on the London Stock Exchange is 2¼ on Government securities, while the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 9-16 ₩ cent., or 7-16 ₩ cent. below the Bank rate.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—Flour quiet; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat firm for Spring; sales, two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 12. Corn steady; sales, two cars old at 88c.; new held at 85c. Barley firm but quiet; sales last evening, 9,000 bushels Canada at $1 40. Cornmeal; $37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted ₩ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Breadstuffs, $23; Middlings, $30, ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York, and 5¼c. to Albany; 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—36,200 bushels Wheat, 32,300 bushels Barley, 21,000 bushels Rye, 1,891,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—34,400 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Barley, 7,900 bushels Rye, 276,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain afloat on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego yesterday noon as near as can be ascertained was 1,385,000 bushels Wheat, 527,000 bushels Corn, 39,700 bushels Oats, 356,000 bushels Barley, 23,000 bushels Rye, 13,450 bushels Peas. Compared with the quantity afloat same time last year there is a deficiency of 998,000 bushels Grain.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Lake and Rail Receipts for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 14,900 bbls.; Wheat, 55,050 bushels; Corn, 25,886 bushels; Oats, 25,538 bushels. Canal Shipments: Wheat, 148,504 bushels; Oats, 41,600 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Rail Exports: Wheat, 25,567 bushels; Corn, 26,417 bushels; Oats, 45,153 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers' $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. This being election day, no sales of Wheat are reported; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; do. No. 2, 98c.@99c.; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 94c.@95c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12. Corn quiet, no sales reported; No. 2 Western held at 83c. Oats—No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley firm; Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Cotton in fair demand; Low Middling, 14c.@14½c. Flour dull; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 50; do. Family, $5 75@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 50; do. Rio brands, $6 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 25@$8 50. Wheat—Western dull; Southern quiet and steady. Corn firm; White Southern, 85c.@95c.; Yellow do., 85c.; Mixed Western, 84c.; White do., 85c.@90c. Oats firmer, but not quotably higher. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firm at 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides dull at 11c.@11¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.@12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 14½c.@14¾c. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet and nominal. Whisky quiet at 99½c.@$1.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05½@$1 06. Corn scarce and higher; new Mixed, 68c.@69c. Oats firmer; No. 2 wanted at 51c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm at 87c.@89c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork easy at $20. Dry-salted Meats quiet; new Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs in fair demand and lower; Bacon, $5 50@$5 85; Butchers', $5 85@$6 25. Cattle dull; only low grades on the market; fair native shipping, $4 25. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs, 1,600 Cattle. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Wool dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@51c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; do. unwashed, 42c.@45c.; Canada Combing, 62c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 39c.@42c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do. unwashed, 24c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 42c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super, Pulled, 45c.@48c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 29c.@40c.; do. Coarse, 22c.@27c.; California, Fine and Medium, 33c.@37c.; do. Coarse, 27c.@35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The election has partially suspended trade. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County, 40c.@42c.; Western prime, 32c.@34c.; choice Western Rolls, 30c.@33c. Cheese firm; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16½c. Eggs in good demand; Pennsylvania, 29c.; Western, 28c. Flour dull; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio fancy extra, $5 50@$6 25. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 15@$1 18; Amber, $1 19@$1 23; White, $1 27@$1 35. Rye, $1 07. Corn steady; Yellow, 90c.; mixed Western, 89c.@90c. Oats steady; White, 62c.@63c.; mixed, 58c.@59c. Whisky unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 16½; No. 3 do., $1 11½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12¾; Extra, $1 16½; Amber Michigan, $1 06; No. 1 Red held at $1 10; No. 2 do., spot and November, $1 03½; No. 3 do., 98c. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, spot, 75c.; November and December, 66c.; New, 67c.; Low Mixed New, 64c.; White, 68c.; New, 67½c. Oats steady and a shade better; No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 49¼c.; Michigan, 49½c. Freights unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 30; Mammoth, $5 70. Receipts—36,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—30,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Flour—Spring, 25c. lower; Winter unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1 03@$1 08. Corn firm; New, 60c.@62c. Oats firm at 53c.@56c. Rye firm at 93c. Barley steady; Spring, $1@$1 20. Butter in good demand for best grades. Lard quiet; Steam, 12¼c. this week's delivery. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; stock of old Sides nearly exhausted; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Whisky steady at 96c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged, at $3@$6 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged, 95c.@$1 10. Corn, in the ear, New, 50c.; Shelled, 60c.; Old, 68c.@70c., in elevator. Oats, 48c.@50c., in elevator. Rye, 82c.@83c. Barley, $1 10@$1 12. Hogs quiet, at $5 75@$6; Receipts, 1,800 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 33½c. Resin firm at $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip, and $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,632 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,627 head, or 331 cars, against 534 cars for the same time last week. The market, with a light run, was active at ¼c.@⅜c. advance on last week's prices. The quality of the stock was of a fair average of good to common. The attendance of buyers was good. The sales comprised about 1,600 head. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 4,400 head, against 16,200 head for the same time last week. The market has not fairly opened. But few buyers were present and there were not sufficient sales to establish prices; Canada stock has not yet arrived. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 16,700 head, against 18,300 head for the same time last week. The market was active at $6@$6 30 for Yorkers, $6 50@$6 75 for heavy Hogs.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 2.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,258 head. The supplies were not very heavy to-day, and the trade seemed confined more particularly to full grown fat Oxen and Steers. Ordinary grades were slow of sale. Prices were just a trifle shaded on best cattle, while ordinary grades were ¼c. off; sales of choice at $10@$10 50; Extra, $9 25@$9 75; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,809 head. Trade was easier, but there was no actual improvement in prices; sales, in lots, at $2 50@$3 50, cash; extra, $3 75@$6. Spring Lambs, 4½c.@6½c., ₩ lb.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Cattle quiet, but rather better feeling; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 50@$6; a lot of extra, averaging 1,600 lbs., $6 75; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 847. Live Hogs active and firm; common to good, $5 40@$5 75; choice to extra, $6@$6 25; receipts, 24,000; shipments, 7,000. Sheep steady; fair to choice, $3 25@$4 40; receipts, 600.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—Printing Cloths stronger, with increased demand; market firm at 5⅜c. for Standard and Extra 64x64.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 105¾; 1867s, 109¼; New Loan, 103¼; Erie Railway Shares, 27; do. Preferred, 44.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount at the open market for three months' bills is 3 9-16 ₩ cent., which is 7-16 ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rates.

LONDON, Nov. 3—4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

LONDON, Nov. 3—5 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2½ ₩ cent. Consols, 93@93⅛ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bond, 1865s, old, 106; 10-40s, 104; Erie Preferred, 44½. Anglo-American Telegraph stock opened at 80½ and closed at 79½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 30c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 3.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 97⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The total sales yesterday were 14,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were sold after the regular close of the market. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the last three days have been 11,000 quarters, of which 10,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d. Provisions—Cheese, 71s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 61s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 55s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Red Western Spring Wheat 7s. 10d.@8s. 4d. ₩ cental.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull but not quotably lower. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. 9d.@6s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Tallow, 45s. 9d.@46s. ₩ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 8d.@8¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—Petroleum, 23¼f. for fine Pale American.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mignon, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Emma Albani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Guy Mannering—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The School for Scandal—Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Clarke.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Genevieve De Brabant, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Scouts of the Plains—Soldier's Return.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum 3
The Weekly Times, per annum 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

We shall print in THE TIMES *of* SUNDAY NEXT *a new and original story, written expressly for this paper by* Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, *author of "No Name," "The Woman in White," and many other well-known and popular novels. It is entitled "A Sane Madman," and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories that the distinguished novelist ever wrote.*

Three years ago, after more than two years of hard and discouraging work, the people of this City turned out the Tammany Ring. Yesterday they re-elected it. The two events will be memorable in the history of New-York. They are both very curious and instructive—especially the event of yesterday. It seems rather hard on TWEED that he could not share in the restoration of his followers to power. If a popular vote could reverse a legal decision, we have no doubt that TWEED would be free to-day. We see, however, from *Harper's* of this week that the eminent statesman is faring pretty well over at Blackwell's Island—having good large rooms reserved for his own use, and a private dining hall, which must revive in his mind the glories of his "palatial" mansion. But why should he be kept in prison when the system of which he was only *one* of the heads, has been deliberately voted for by the people at the polls? Why should he be punished while his former associates are raised to power? Surely it would be only proper to celebrate the revival of Tweedism by the pardon of TWEED himself.

It is pleasant to turn from the din of the elections to an interesting social incident, which we record with greater pleasure than Democratic victories. Yesterday Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT completed his eightieth year, and received from the members of the Century Club a congratulatory address, expressive of the esteem and affection with which he is regarded. Nor are these sentiments confined to the members of the club; they are shared by the general public, which has long been familiar with Mr. BRYANT's honorable services to the literature of the country. A life more useful and industrious, or more blameless, has seldom been spent among us, and we hope that the day is still distant when it will be brought to a close. Such greetings as those which Mr. BRYANT received yesterday are worth far more to a man than all the wealth and official honors in the world.

It was on the eve of the Charter election of 1869 that, in a row of contending Democratic factions, FLORENCE SCANNEL was killed. It is an unpleasant coincidence, as well as a disagreeable reminder of the kind of political influences which are again coming to the top, to find the election of 1874 marked by another political homicide. Coroner RICHARD CROKER, who is accused of this crime, is the particular friend of JOHN KELLY; and now that the latter has been allowed to attain a position not at all inferior in influence to that held by TWEED five years ago, we trust that the people of New-York will like the sample of their new master as furnished in the conduct of his men. Whether CROKER is guilty or not of the shooting of McKENNA, the circumstances attending his release from custody show the most impudent disregard of the forms of law and public decency. Here was a man taken, according to the testimony of several witnesses, red-handed from the commission of a murder. At the Police station he is accommodated with a comfortable room instead of being placed in an ordinary cell. His friend KELLY telegraphs for another Coroner to come and hold court for the convenience of his associate in distress. That person takes counsel with the politicians to whom he owes his position, and meekly does their bidding by ordering the release on $2,500 bail of a man accused of deliberate murder. The Police Captain who has the prisoner in custody takes no exception to the jurisdiction of the Coroner in such a case, and it is not until bench warrants have been obtained by the District Attorney for the arrest of CROKER and his companions that the law appears to have had any power to redress crime when committed by a Tammany politician in New-York City. JOHN KELLY begins the rôle of TWEED in the most promising way. At this rate, he will have his corrupt Judges, and all the privileges of Chamber justice, very soon, and the public will know a little more about the quality of the "home rule" for which they voted yesterday.

Kings County is late and lazy, as usual in sending in its returns. Such as have been received up to the present time indicate the election of the entire local Democratic ticket, though BRITTON, for District Attorney, and the Charity Commissioners, have been carried only by very small majorities, and run greatly behind the ticket. SCHROEDER has unfortunately been defeated Controller. In the Second Congressional District, SCHUMAKER, Dem., in the Third, CHITTENDEN, Ind. Rep., and in the Fourth, BLISS, Lib., are elected.

Louisiana yesterday elected six Congressmen, a State Treasurer, and Legislature. The Conservatives claim to have elected five Congressmen; they have possibly carried the State ticket, and have a large majority in the new Legislature. Whatever errors have been committed in Louisiana have made for the benefit of the Conservatives in the long run. Just now, more important than the triumph of any party, is the information that the election in Louisiana passed off quietly, and that the result has been accepted as an honest expression of the opinion of the people. This appears to be the exact state of the case, so far as information reaches us. If this be true, it marks a return to the normal condition of things in a State which, since the end of the rebellion, has never been able to give any intelligible and unquestionable expression of opinion at the polls. The great victory of the Conservatives is in the Legislature, which chooses a United States Senator, and now has control of the taxation and other special interests of the State. This is an important point gained, and it probably signalizes the end of the Kellogg domination in Louisiana.

The Democratic managers yesterday did their share to help to defeat the constitutional amendments by presenting ballots upon which eight of the amendments had the word "cancelled" twice printed across them. The voters were not permitted to exercise their own judgment as to the selection. One of the cancelled amendments, it was noticeable, related to *official corruption.* The new Tammany Ring, of course, could not stand any blow at lobbying, bribery, and corruption.

Because a negro voted the Democratic ticket in Eufaula, Ala., yesterday, he was abused and threatened; and the whites interfering to protect him, a general fight ensued. In the row several whites were seriously wounded, and nearly a score of blacks were killed, while thirty or forty were more or less hurt. This appears to have been the only conflict of any sort which occurred in the South yesterday, so far as yet reported, and its origin seems entirely due to the determination of one party of blacks to intimidate another.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

The result of the elections yesterday in this and other Eastern States will not be a surprise to anybody, except perhaps to a few persons at Washington, and it certainly will not surprise any of our readers, who have been kept tolerably well-informed as to the causes which inevitably tended to produce the present overthrow of the Republican Party. All that could be done honorably to avert this defeat has been done by us, but since the last Presidential election, many of the party leaders have been deaf alike to advice and remonstrance. They have apparently believed that the people would quietly submit to anything and everything, and that the party which they represented was indestructible. Nothing short of the events which we record this morning could have opened their eyes to the truth. If a newspaper warned them in a friendly but firm spirit against the policy of blundering which they were pursuing, it was treated it with a mixture of the insolence and arrogance which they exhibited toward all opposition. The immediate friends of the Administration possessed themselves of an "organ" at Washington, and filled it with disgusting slanders and with besotted arguments in favor of Gen. GRANT for a "third term." It will be the lot of the President to discover, in common with many great men who have gone before him, that foolish flatterers and venal newspapers cannot turn aside the current of public opinion. The truths which he and his immediate supporters refused to hear from the lips of friends they must now listen to to-day from the people at the polls.

The great and signal defeats of yesterday virtually began last year. The panic did much to injure the Republican Party, but the effects of that disaster might have been greatly lessened had a wise course been adopted by Congress in relation to the finances. All through last Winter we begged Republican Congressmen to do something, and to do it quickly, and we pointed out the certain consequences of their mistakes and delays. In return for performing that unpleasant duty, we were simply told that we were "traitors" to the Republican Party, and that we should be instantly stamped out of existence. The mismanagement at the Treasury, the Sanborn frauds, and the general series of blunders in nearly all the public departments, were in the meantime causing incalculable mischief. The first two nominations for Chief Justice were shocking blunders, and disgusted the whole people. The Administration was making enemies and losing friends every day. The party was handed over to the PLATTS and BUTLERS. And just when the disappointment and irritation of the people became most marked, the paper at Washington, which has come to be known as a mere speaking-tube of the White House, was set to work crying out for Gen. GRANT for a "third term." What could any sane man anticipate from such astounding folly except the overwhelming defeats of yesterday? In this State a Republican majority of 55,000 has been turned into a Republican defeat of 42,000, a change of 97,000 votes. The gentlemen who have had the Republican party in charge during the past two years will be obliged to admit to-day that they have nearly strangled it.

It would be useless to dwell on these obvious lessons except in the hope that they will be thoughtfully pondered at Washington and elsewhere. If the greatest party ever known in this country is to be saved from utter destruction two years hence, and if it is not to pass from history disgraced as well as defeated, the leaders and managers must make a thorough change in their policy. It would be still wiser to change many of the leaders themselves. Fortunately, the people have disposed of BUTLER, as they would have swept away some other prominent persons, in both House and Senate, if their votes could have been brought to bear directly upon them. There is yet time to prevent a still more crushing blow in 1876, but to do that will tax the combined efforts of the best minds in the Republican Party. The opposition will now have an opportunity of producing a policy of their own, and they will find it harder to do that successfully than to attack the measures of Republicans. We shall probably witness the development of the ideas which were put forward in the platforms of Ohio and Indiana, and the effect of that upon our entire financial system cannot fail to be very great. The West and South always controlled the Democratic Party, and they will continue to control it. What these sections of the country demand now is inflation, combined with partial repudiation. Whether the people will deliberately approve of that policy when it is submitted to them without any disguise still remains to be ascertained. When we see the great City of New-York deliberately voting to be put back under the rule of Tammany, it must be admitted that even the cause of common honesty does not appear to be highly popular. We probably have before us a stormy era, in which many questions which the people imagined were finally settled will be dealt with anew, and in a way calculated to surprise the world. The legislation which has been carried out since the war, on questions of finance, reconstruction, and the negro, and the constitutional amendments of the same period, are not beyond the reach of a Democratic majority in Congress and the country. The history of the rebellion and its consequences is by no means completed. For the sake of the country, it is to be hoped that the Democrats will use their victory in a spirit of moderation and prudent statesmanship. We doubtless see to-day the Democratic Presidential candidate for 1876; and if the Republican Party is not conducted with greater wisdom and good fortune during the next two years than it has been during the last two, Mr. TILDEN is the most probable successor of Gen. GRANT.

THE RESULT IN THE CITY.

If anybody had said in the Fall of 1871, when the public indignation against the Tammany Ring was at its height, that in three years the same political organization, with but a slight change of leaders, would be able to control the affairs of this city, that person would have been laughed to scorn. Yet, with but one important exception, every Tammany Hall nominee to local office was elected yesterday; all save five of their candidates for the Assembly were returned, and six out of the seven Congressional Districts in the City are filled by more or less obedient instruments of the same political cabal. In one case only have the calculations of the Tammany leaders been deranged, and that is in the election for Register of Ex-Postmaster JONES over their candidate, "JIMMY" HAYES. We should be glad if it were possible to accept the defeat of HAYES as evidence that there was a point at which an intelligent and elevated public sentiment could be relied upon to checkmate the gang of intriguers who have the City virtually at their mercy. But we fear that HAYES was beaten less on account of his disreputable character and antecedents than because he was thought grasping and selfish by the small politicians of his party, and because his opponent had established a claim upon the race-sympathies of a section of Tammany voters, which enabled him to draw off their support from the party nominee. The election of Mr. JONES will be a forcible reminder to the new Ring that they cannot afford to disregard the antipathies or prejudices of the Irish masses; it will hardly be a lesson to them of the necessity of paying a decent regard either to political principle or to the outward appearance of respectability.

The degradation of New-York under the Tweed Ring made the name of the City a by-word throughout the civilized world. Its awakening from a long and slavish submission to its plunderers was hailed as a testimony to the inextinguishable vitality of free institutions, and revived the belief that the republican form of government need not be a failure when applied to the mixed population of great cities after all. But what is to be said of the renewed and voluntary subjection to the same power which had brought the City to the brink of ruin only three years ago? It will undoubtedly be accepted by knavish politicians as an intimation that the only fatal blunder they can commit is to allow themselves to be found out, and that so long as a rogue can keep out of prison, he is eligible for any office in the gift of the people of New-York. Is our commercial supremacy, which is every year being more vigorously attacked by rival ports, likely to be strengthened by a clear perception of such a state of things? Will it improve our credit abroad? Of course, we are a free and independent community, and can do what we like with our own. But we may not have long to wait before making the discovery that a few more such experiments in the way of raising political rowdies to places of trust, and we shall not have much more left of our own to give away. We shall be very glad to find that yesterday's election does not serve to reopen an era of open and shameless plunder; but it is impossible to conceal the fact that it has revived nearly all the conditions under which the old ring were able to prepare the most gigantic of their swindles, and that almost the only security which the City possesses against the creation of a new Ring as unscrupulous as the old is the good intentions of two men of very dubious character and antecedents, JOHN KELLY and JOHN MORRISSEY.

CONGRESS.

That the Democrats will have a considerable majority in the next House of Representatives is, so far as we can judge, settled by yesterday's elections. For the particulars, those of our readers who are interested in them may consult our news columns, where they are impartially set forth. At the present hour the returns indicate a large Democratic gain in this State and in Massachusetts, smaller ones in the West, and very considerable gains in the South.

No one, we should say, will pretend that this result is encouraging to Republicans, and the newest of organs might be excused from grinding a congratulatory, or even a consolatory tune. The Democrats have carried some strongholds, concerning which Republicans had no more doubt than they had of the occurrence of the election. The most notable of these is Massachusetts, which for fifteen years has given an unbroken succession of Republican majorities varying from 9,000 to 77,000. Last year the State gave a little more than 12,000 majority, Republican. This year it gives 7,000, at least, Democratic. Part of this change may be attributed to the fact that the Republican candidate was a strong Prohibitionist, but this did not much affect the Congressional vote. If the Republicans are defeated in six or seven of the ten districts, it is a comfort to decent men to know that one of the slaughtered candidates is Mr. B. F. BUTLER. Happily the severest floods carry away the most offensive matter.

The change in the East is not more remarkable than that in the South, in which section the Republican losses have been heavy. These we owe to two causes—to the misrule of the Southern States by men calling themselves Republicans, and to the Civil Rights bill, for which, though not passed, the Republican Party has been held responsible. The indications are very strong that the negroes are greatly divided. The Republicans can no longer rely on their unhesitating support. It is by negro votes that Judge GREEN has defeated the straight Republican candidate in South Carolina. Negroes are reported to have voted largely for ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. By the aid of the negroes 3,700 Republican majority in the Tenth Congressional District of Tennessee is changed to 3,500 Democratic majority, and that when the Civil Rights bill was distinctly the issue most prominent. In Louisiana, the Conservatives must have carried many negro voters to have secured the result they did. Obviously, the negro has become a subject of persuasion as much as of intimidation by his former masters, and he no longer follows blindly the professed leaders of the party which gave him liberty. Perhaps, on the whole, the effect will not be bad on either the negroes or the party with which they have hitherto acted.

The most curious feature of the campaign is the apparent inconsistency of the motives which have controlled various sections. While Ohio and Indiana reverse the complexion of their Congressional delegations, the Republicans of Illinois and Wisconsin, holding the same views as the party professed in Ohio and Indiana, are successful, though CAMPBELL, "Rag-money" candidate, in Illinois, is elected by a great majority. Little light is thrown by returns to this hour on the financial tendencies of the Forty-fourth Congress.

AN IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

The statement that Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL has regained control of the Chicago *Tribune* has brought forth nothing but friendly and genial comment on the part of the newspaper press of the country. The announcement of the change in the internal management of the affairs of this powerful journal, made from Chicago, gave the particulars of the agreement by which a majority of the stock passed into the hands of Mr. MEDILL. From this it appeared that the differences of opinion that had kept Mr. MEDILL's active influence and facile pen out of the paper for several years had been happily adjusted, and that the management of Mr. HORACE WHITE ceases on Nov. 9. The paper thus returns to the hands of the gentleman who has built it up, and has made it in the vast region of the North-west the power that it has been for so long.

When Chicago was only a large town, Mr. MEDILL began his career as an editor; his sagacity and wisdom marked out for the *Tribune* the high and independent course which it pursued. With absolute fidelity to principle, devotion to the rapidly-growing interests of the West, and intelligent perception of the needs of the whole country, he made his paper a power in the great cluster of States in which it widely circulates. To an observant stranger, there is something almost phenomenal in the power and extent of the influence of the Chicago *Tribune.* Wherever the traveler goes in the North-western States, he sees the paper flying all abroad through cities, towns, and villages, dropping into eager hands by long stretches of railway, and going like a welcome messenger into the log cabins of lumbermen and the rude shanties of lonely settlers on the prairie. Under Mr. MEDILL's management, the *Tribune* gained universal popularity by his watchful industry and his persistent purpose to make it the best possible newspaper. His tenacity, apparently, was only equaled by his ability to create his own admirable ideal. After some years of absence, he returns to the child of his strength with the honest purpose, we do not doubt, of making its maturer life worthy of its vigorous and noble youth.

In the statement authorized by Mr. MEDILL, it is declared to be his intention to make the *Tribune,* as it always was under his management, the exponent of Republican principles. At the same time, it is asserted that the paper will refuse to become the organ of any man or clique, and will reserve the right to criticise men and measures with freedom. Of course, those who recollect the course of the Chicago *Tribune* under the editorial guidance to which it has now returned, know that it will be in the future characterized by the same generous, honorable, and candid spirit which then made it so universally trusted and respected. It was impossible for Mr. MEDILL to make any paper narrow and partisan, and the multitude of the readers of the *Tribune* are certainly to be congratulated that so wise a head and firm a hand will hereafter guide the management of their favorite newspaper. The press has a magnificent opportunity in the great country which we call the North-west. Its millions of population, its magically increasing industries, its almost untouched resources and glowing possibilities are inspiring to the thoughtful man, as well as grandly suggestive to the public writer. In such a vast domain a well-conducted, honest, and liberal paper is a power for good. It must influence the character of the people, direct largely the currents of public opinion, and determine to a great extent the nature and permanence of social, political, and industrial institutions yet to arise. It is certainly a matter for congratulation that a power so penetrating and far-reaching has fallen into the hands of the veteran editor of the Chicago *Tribune.*

A LOCAL ROMANCE.

Readers of the novels of DICKENS and HARRISON AINSWORTH are familiar with the details of the romance of crime. The story of "Nancy Sykes" and the "Artful Dodger" are supplemented in the minds of older readers by the tragedy of *The Tower of London,* and the historic tales of the time of the TUDORS. But it happens that here in New-York, in the nineteenth century, and in the shadow of the spires of modern churches, are daily enacted tragedies and comedies not one whit less dramatic or less picturesque than those which have engaged the pens of the great masters of fiction.

Last month, one BRYANT, a sordid-looking, half-squalid man was arrested by the City Police on suspicion of dealing in stolen postage stamps. BRYANT had some reputation as a dealer in rare and curious coins. This repute was deserved, for he had an intimate knowledge of the queer phases of a queer calling. He kept his modest stand against the church-yard railings that yet mark—on the corner of Fulton and William streets—the site of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice in the midst of the swirl and bustle of the business of the "down-town" part of the City. There he displayed his modest collection of copper and silver coins, and very like an old spider, waited for customers to come into his web. It was whispered about town that he was engaged in a more profitable, and less honest, business than that of dealing in coin. The sharp boys who run of errands for brokers, lawyers, and bankers were reported to resort to him to sell the postage and revenue stamps which they purloined from their employers. He was arrested on suspicion, and there were grave charges preferred against him, the chief of which was that he bought stolen stamps at half price of thieves.

The positive evidence against BRYANT makes the subsequent incidents in his story more interesting. Taken to the Tombs, he remained quiet for two or three weeks, when there ran a rumor that his dusty private den in Forsyth street had been broken open by burglars. In this secluded retreat, BRYANT had lived alone. He was reputed a miser, but in his triple-locked humble habitation there was fine furniture to mock with costly display the squalid exterior of the house. Like some of the Jewish palaces in London, described by old English novelists, one passed through mould and poverty to reach the luxury and wealth of a well-concealed interior. Whatever BRYANT might have been outside, here he trod on rich carpets, surrounded himself with handsome furniture, and fingered shining double eagles when securely locked within his triple-bolted door. He had amassed and inherited much wealth. When he was arrested for buying stolen goods, he had, according to his own account, gold coin to the amount of $70,000, diamonds and jewelry, silverware, rare coins, other valuable property, and a large amount of money in United States notes and postage stamps. In the dusty lodgings of Forsyth street, was locked up a fortune amounting to more than $150,000. The extraordinary care taken to guard this treasure was the weak point in its defense. The triple locks aroused suspicion; they were nothing against the force of professional burglars; and, while the postage-stamp dealer was in jail, his habitation was rifled, and his hoard of gold, jewelry, scarce coins, and rare curiosities was carried off.

When the tidings of this robbery were communicated to the old man in the Tombs, he seemed likely to lose his senses. His fortune, accumulated by long and painful labor, had been swept away; his gains had been snatched from him in a moment. He was released from prison on his own recognizance, in order to help the officers in search of the thieves. By a dexterous scheme, the burglars were caught, unless WALSH and MURRAY are most wrongfully accused. The web was spread skillfully, and two accomplished villains—whatever may be their connection with the Bryant robbery—walked into it.

Now here are all the elements for a genuine story or drama, in which crime and romance furnish the main thread. We hang with delight over the pages of EUGENE SUE or ALEXANDRE DUMAS, and here is a page of fact, verified by the records of the Police Court, which is as romantic and captivating as either could furnish us from the resources of a fertile fancy. The life of the dealer in postage-stamps, dimly outlined in the brief biography which the court records give us, would have suggested to some master of fiction an admirable chapter or episode in an artistic novel or drama. As it is, it only suggests that crime is the same in all portions of the world. We live in a practical and specially unromantic age, where the Dick Turpins and Claude Duvals have no figure. But the sharp contrasts and secret mysteries of crime and sudden riches gained by violence are the same. There will never be much sympathy for the postage-stamp dealer bereft of his treasures, though we may applaud the newly-awakened skill of the detectives. As between the burglars and the despoiled, there is what our American sense of justice will call "an even thing," but the whole incident throws a strong side-light on the strange life of many who live unknown and unregarded among us.

LOUISIANA.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN BY TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY—FOUR OF THE SIX CONGRESSMEN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch received at midnight from Marshal Packard, says the Fifth District Louisiana has given Mosey, Rep., 1,200 majority. Nash, Rep., has upward of 2,000 majority. Darrall, in the Third District, has an overwhelming majority. The Fourth District is close. The First and Second Districts have small Democratic majorities.

Dubuclet, Rep., is elected State Treasurer by upward of 10,000 majority.

The Democrats will have eight out of eighteen State Senators elected, and the House of Representatives is close.

A QUIET ELECTION—NO INTIMIDATION IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The election in this city and State passed off without disturbance at the polls.

So far as the voting is concerned, it is considered fair for all parties. There was no intimidation attempted. In the city a large number of colored men voted with the Democrats. If they did not do so of their own free will, the cause was not observable. Prominent White Leaguers were stationed at the various polls, but there were there as citizens and Democrats, peacably disposed, while watching the interests of their party. The city election was a complet Democratic victory, greatly beyond the calculation of the Republicans, Burke, elected Administer of Improvement, appeared to have gained strength by his recent affray with the Government, although the encounter was accidental, and not for that purpose.

Unaccountable delays have occurred in the count of votes not yet completed. Enough has been done to show a Democratic majority of at least 12,000 in the City of New-Orleans. Returns from the country come in slowly. The vote for Treasurer, the only State officer elected, will show a small Republican majority, which elects Dubuclet the present incumbent. Of the six Congressmen to be chosen, Gen. R. L. Gibson, Dem., is elected in the First District. This is a gain, and prevents the return of J. H. Sypher to Congress. The Second District is yet doubtful, as the Republicans claim the election of Henry C. Dibble, formerly Judge of the Eighth District Court. The Third District will undoubtedly return Chester B. Darrall, Rep. The Fourth District includes Caddo, Rapides, Red River, and other parishes where disturbances have occurred. Caddo has gone Democratic, while Red River is Republican. The vote in the District is very close. The candidates are George L. Smith, Republican, and W. M. Levy, Democrat. Smith telegraphs to the Governor that he is elected, which is doubtful. The Fifth District will probably return Frank H. Morey, Rep. The Sixth District, a new one, largely populated by colored people, will elect C. E. Nash, a colored man. The Democrats concede his election.

No intelligent estimate can be made of the votes for State Senators and Representatives. These will show large Democratic gains. The Senate will have a Republican majority, owing to the number of Republicans holding over from last session. The Legislature will be of better material than the last one. If the Republicans have a majority in the House, it will be a very small one. Charles W. Lowell, Speaker of the last House, and a prominent Republican leader is returned from the parish of Jefferson by an increased majority, amounting to 1,200. This, perhaps, is due somewhat to his personal popularity.

The Parish of St. Charles re-elects Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn to the House, another Republican candidate, although Conservative. There was no Democratic candidate opposed to him. The Democratic gains in the Senate and House are made by the election of new men. They have put forward their best men and strongest, while the Republicans are not of the improving sort.

The election has been in one sense a Democratic victory. That party has become a unit and increased its strength, although all things claimed for it have not been accomplished. The Returning Board remains the same as at the last election, and by law commence their labors of canvass ten days after election.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 3.—The Election law requires the Commissioners and Supervisors to sign the statement of the vote and tally the sheets before 6 o'clock on the day following the election.

An extra bulletin states that many of the Republican election official have absented themselves without complying with this provisions of the law, and, though they had been searched for, could not be found.

In the First District, eight wards in the city and St. Bernard Parish give Gibson over 5,000 majority, with one parish (Plaquemine) to hear from.

In the Second District, six wards in the city and St. Charles Parish give Ellis 4,699 majority, with three wards and three parishes to hear from.

In the Third District, eight parishes give Breaux 1,677 majority, with four parishes to hear from.

In the Fourth District, five parishes give Levy 2,800 majority, with seven parishes to hear from.

In the Fifth District seven parishes gave Spencer 173 majority, with seven parishes to hear from.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE RETURNS ON CONGRESSMEN AND STATE OFFICERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The returns this morning indicate 13,000 Conservative majority in this city. Gibson in the First, and Ellis in the Second District, each go out of the city with over 6,000 majority, and their election is regarded as certain by the Conservatives. The Conservatives also claim the election of Levy in the Fourth District, Spencer in the Fifth, and Moore in the Sixth Congressional District, conceding the election of Darrall in the Third. The Conservative State Central Committee regard the election of Moncure for State Treasurer as certain. Seven parishes heard from, including Orleans, give Moncure over 14,000 majority. The Conservatives claim ten of the eighteen State Senators, and at least sixty members of the House. They elect twenty-three Representatives in the city.

A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY IN CADDO PARISH.

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 3.—Complete returns show a Democratic majority of 629 in this (Caddo) parish. Two precincts of Bossier Parish give a Democratic majority. No others have been heard from.

THE STATE CLAIMED FOR THE CONSERVATIVES.

The New-York Democratic State Committee in this City have received the following private dispatch:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.

We carried the State by a large majority. The colored people in large numbers voted openly and freely for the Democratic and Conservative tickets. Gibson, Ellis, Moore, Spencer, and Levy are certainly elected Congressmen, and probably Breaux. The election was most quiet and peaceable.

(Signed,) JOHN McENERY.

AMUSEMENTS—THE OPERA.

"Mignon" is to be sung this evening at the Academy of Music. It will be a great pleasure to hear Mlle. Albani in a rôle for the assumption of which her gifts and [illegible] likely to pre-eminently fit her, and the Filina of Mlle. Heilbron—*Filina* being a character to whose portrayal vivacious and varied acting is no less necessary than a mastery of vocalization—is awaited with almost equal interest.

WISCONSIN.

THE STATE HOLDS ITS OWN—REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE ASSEMBLY—A MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—From returns, so far as received, it is probable that the Wisconsin delegation in Congress will remain as at present, six Republicans and two Democrats, namely, Williams, Rep., in First Congressional District; Caswell, Rep., in Second; Magoon, Rep., in Third; Lynde, Dem., in Fourth; Burchard, Dem., in Fifth; Kimball, Rep., in Sixth; Rusk, Rep., in Seventh; McDill, Rep., in Eighth. This is a glorious victory over the so-called Reform Party in this county. Milwaukee County has given in the neighborhood of 15,000 Democratic majority at every election since its organization. The following result has been achieved to-day: In the First Ward, Van Schaick, Rep., has been elected to the Assembly by about 175 majority; in the Third Ward, Kershaw, Independent Rep., by 450 majority; in the Fourth Ward, Harrison, Rep., by 140 majority; in the Fifth Ward, Vance, Rep., by 159 majority; in the Seventh Ward, Ellsworth, Rep., by about 272 majority, and in the Eighth Ward, Schlichting, Rep. This makes a gain of six Republican members of Assembly in this Democratic county alone. Ludington, Ind., has been beaten by Lynde, Dem., for Congress, in the Fourth District, by a small majority. The returns from towns on the members of the Legislature show a Republican gain, and a probable Republican majority, in both Houses of the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

THE REPUBLICANS SURE OF THE STATE—THREE CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The election in this city passed off with more than usual quietness. The great fight was over Congressmen of which three were to be elected. It is almost certain that the Republicans have elected their three candidates, but the vote is believed to be very close. The opposition admit the election of Farwell in the Third District. Returns from the several wards come in slowly. The Republicans of this city are confident that the State has gone Republican by a good majority.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN RE-ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Further returns indicate the probable defeat of Smith, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District. Six precincts out of twenty-seven give Caulfield 180 majority. The county towns, with the exception of Lake will go against Smith. In eleven precincts of the Second District, Ward, Rep., has 700 majority. There are forty-five precincts in this district. In the Third District returns from five precincts and three county towns have been received, as well as from Waukegan, Lake County. Farwell's, Rep., majority so far is about 1,000.

Still further returns from the city show that eight out of twenty-seven precincts give Smith, for Congress, 1,383; Caulfield, 1,759; sixteen out of forty-five precincts give Ward 3,407; Harrison, 3,105; seven out of twenty give Farwell 1,147; Lemoyne, 1,216. But the vote in Evanston and Lake County will increase Farwell's majority at least 1,000. For Sheriff, Frank Agnew, Opposition candidate, is already about 2,000 ahead of Tim Bradley, present incumbent and Republican candidate.

Specials to the Chicago *Times* indicate the probable election of Alexander Campbell to Congress from the Seventh District. He is a rag money man. Two years ago Corwin, his opponent, carried the district by over 4,000 majority. In the Fourth District Hurlbut runs behind his ticket. DeKalb City gives Farnsworth a majority of 100. The Democratic majority in Kankakee on State ticket is 124—a gain of 271. James G. Bayne, opposition candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, receives in this city 85 majority. Bureau County gives 1,000 majority for Henderson, Republican candidate for Congress. In the City of Springfield a full vote was polled, and many negroes are reported as voting the opposition ticket. It is believed that William M. Spinger is elected in place of Jim Robinson. The State officers concede that the next General Assembly will be an opposition one. This, however, is not significant at this time, as no United States Senator is to be elected.

VIRGINIA.

THE VOTE IN RICHMOND—TWO REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED, AND FOUR CONSERVATIVES—NO FURTHER RETURNS TO BE RELIED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—This city gives Ex-Gov. Walker, Conservative, 5,918; Rush Burgess, Republican, 4,070; Walker's majority, 1,848, over 200 greater than Kemper's majority. Burgess' vote is the smallest ever received here by a Republican since the war. Walker's vote is 1,100 less than Kemper's last year. The returns as far as received indicate that the popular vote has defeated the proposed amendments to the Constitution of 1869, which had passed the Legislature. The vote of the State generally is much diminished, showing a greater apathy in both parties than was suspected.

The following Republicans are elected to Congress: James H. Platt, Second District; W. H. H. Stowell, Fourth District. The Conservatives elected are Gilbert C. Walker, Third District; John Randolph Tucker, Sixth; John T. Harris, Seventh; William Terry, Ninth. The returns are favorable for the re-election of J. B. Sener, Rep., in the First District, and even of C. Y. Thomas, Rep., in the Fifth; but these returns are too meagre to indicate the results with certainty. In the Eighth District James Barbour, Independent Conservative, shows considerable gains in several counties over the vote of Daniels, Rep., who was beaten in 1872 by 2,600.

FALLING OFF IN THE COLORED VOTE OF RICHMOND—THE RESULT DOUBTFUL.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—The whites to-day have polled an average vote in this city, but the colored vote has fallen off greatly. Some of the negroes have voted for Walker, the Conservative candidate, while a good many have voted for Robert A. Paul, (colored,) who was nominated after the withdrawal of Hon. J. Ambler Smith. The Conservatives are jubilant, and claim an overwhelming victory, many fixing Walker's majority over Burgess, Rep., in Richmond, at 1,500 to 2,000. Returns from half the precincts in the city show a Conservative gain of 150 over Gov. Kemper's vote last November, which will be used in making comparisons. This will probably verify the expectations of the Conservatives. Gov. Kemper's majority was over 1,000. Straggling returns from precincts in the Third District show gains for Walker, although the vote is not so large.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN IN CONGRESSMEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Returns thus far from the Congressional Districts are meagre, but such as are in, indicate that Walker, Conservative, in the Third, Tucker, Conservative, in the Sixth, Harris, Conservative, in the Seventh, Hunton, Conservative, in the Eighth, Terry, Conservative, in the Ninth, are undoubtedly elected. Walker's majority in this, Third District, will run over 2,500. Hunton's majority in the Eighth District over Barbour, Independent, will reach about 2,000. It is more than probable that Sener, Rep., is re-elected over Douglas in the First District. The Second District is doubtful, with probabilities in favor of John Goode, Jr., Con., over Platt, Rep., the present incumbent, and Morton, colored Ind. Hon. W. H. H. Stowell is re-elected in the Fourth District. In the Fifth District the contest is close, but favorable to the re-election of Hon. C. Y. Thomas, Rep., over G. C. Cabell, Conservative. No disorders are reported from any portion of the State. The people of this city are greatly rejoiced over the handsome majority which Ex-Gov. Walker has received from this district, which has been represented by the Republicans since the reconstruction of the State.

Goode's majority in Norfolk City is 400, with gains in the counties.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

NEW-YORK.

Continued from First Page.

gives Waldo, Dem., for Congress, 21 majority; Second District, Waldo 9 majority; Third District, Waldo 125 majority; Fourth District, Williams, Rep., for Congress, 120 majority.

In Warren County, Queensburg, First District gives Griffen, Dem., for Assembly, 38 majority; Second District, Griffin 17 majority; Third District, Griffin 110 majority; Fourth District, Wait, Rep., for Assembly, 106 majority.

In Cayuga County, Cato gives Beardsley, Dem., for Assembly, 73 majority, against 59 majority for Dix, and 19 majority for McDougall, Rep., for Congress. Auburn City, complete, gives McDougall, Rep., for Congress, 774.

In Cattaraugus County, Red House gives Scudder, Dem., for Assembly, 16 majority, and Allen, Dem., for Congress, 39 majority. Portland gives Allen 154 majority, against 89 majority for Dix.

In Chautauqua County, Harmony, Fourth District, gives Allen, Dem., for Congress, 11 majority, against 48 majority for Dix. Hinckley, Rep., for Assembly, gets 10 majority.

St. Lawrence County will give 5,000 majority for Dix, against 3,511 Republican majority in 1873. Three Republican Assemblymen are elected. W. A. Wheeler, Rep., for Congress, will have 6,000 majority.

Remsen, Oneida County, gives Roberts, for Congress, 138 majority, against 149 for the State ticket.

Boonville, Oneida County, Second District, gives Roberts, for Congress 2 majority, against 10 majority for the State ticket.

In Richmond County, Middletown, the Third District, gives Metcalf, Dem., for Congress, 76 majority, against 47 majority for Tilden, and Stephens, Dem., for Assembly, 59 majority. Northfield, Second District, gives Metcalf 54 majority, against 28 majority for Tilden; Stephens gets 30 majority. Middletown, Fourth District, gives Metcalf, 128 majority, against 147 for Tilden, and Stephens, 170 majority. Castleton, Third District, gives Metcalf 87 majority, against 73 majority for Tilden, and 66 for Stephens. Southfield, Second District, gives Metcalf 127 majority, against 181 for Tilden; Stephens' majority, 148.

Jefferson County gives Dix 1,500 majority, against 1,190 Republican majority in 1873, and elects Peck and Yost, Reps., to the Assembly. George A. Bagley, Rep., for Congress is elected in the Twenty-second District.

Orange County, Newburg City, complete, gives Beebe Dem., for Congress, 22 majority, and Miller, Dem., for Assembly, 52 majority, against 77 majority for Dix. The town of Monroe, complete, gives Everett, Rep., for Congress, 200 majority, and Halsey, Rep., for Assembly, 20 majority, against 131 majority for Dix. Cornwall gives Miller, Dem., for Assembly, 15 majority, against 13 majority for Dix. Blooming Grove, First District, gives Everett 45 majority, and Miller, Dem., 68 majority, against 50 majority for Dix.

In Oswego County, First Assembly District, Warner, Dem., for Congress, has 401 majority.

In Clinton County, Seventeenth Congressional District, Williams, Rep., for Congress, has 3,000 majority; Bowen, Rep., for Assembly, Clinton County, 2,500 majority; Dix's majority in the county 2,000 against 54 Democratic majority in 1873.

Cattaraugus County—Olean gives 32 majority for Allen, Dem., for Congress, against 44 majority for Dix.

Dutchess County—Fishkill, Third District, gives Mackin, Dem., for Assembly 10 majority; Beale, Rep., for Congress, 39 majority, against 26 majority for Dix. The Temperance vote is 38.

Germantown gives a tie vote on Congress, and 91 majority for Lawrence, Dem., for Assembly, against 24 majority for Dix.

Chautauqua County—Ripley gives Allen, Dem., for Congress, 132 majority, and Moss, Dem., for Assembly, 67 majority, against 23 majority for Tilden.

Wyoming County, gives Dix about 1,000 majority, against 1,269 in 1873. Tewksbury, Rep., is elected to the Assembly.

Broome County gives Dix about 700 majority, against 875 in 1873. Robinson, for Lieutenant Governor, has 1,200 majority; Sherwood, Rep., is re-elected to the Assembly by 700 majority; Platt, Rep., is re-elected to Congress by about 2,000 majority. The whole Republican county ticket is elected.

In Suffolk County, Riverhead gives French, Rep., for Congress, 33 majority, and Petty, Rep., for Assembly, 217 majority, against 16 majority for Dix.

Onondaga County—The indications are that the Republicans carry the county by 1,800 majority, against 1,443 Republican majority in 1873. All the Republican candidates for the Assembly are elected. Leavenworth, Rep., is elected to Congress from the Twenty-fifth District. The following are the majorities in the City of Syracuse: Dix, 863; Robinson, 494; Barkley, 875; Kirkpatrick, 1,464; Beach, Dem., for District Attorney, 186.

Schenectady County—The county complete gives Tilden 300 majority, against 354 Republican majority in 1873. Hathorn, Rep., for Congress, in the Twentieth District, is probably elected.

Columbia County—Tilden has over 1,000 majority in the county, against 750 Democratic majority in 1873; Whitehouse, Dem., is elected to Congress by over ,000 majority.

THE VOTE OF KINGS COUNTY.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ward.	—Governor—		—Dist. Attorney—			—Auditor—	
	Dix.	Tilden.	Crooke.	Britton.	Bernard.	Fish-er.	Fitz-gerald
1	1334	1151	1464	959	....	1396	1030
2	267	1200	538	1161	....	288	1222
3	1174	1111	1386	868	5	1275	996
4	875	998	975	879	....	954	883
5	620	2077	702	1931	....	661	1969
6	785	1925	....	....	....	....	....
7	1334	1901	2041	1634	....	1989	1694
8	652	1348	....	....	....	....	....
9	493	1260	638	1113	8	522	1164
10	1011	2561	....	....	....	....	....
11	1328	1645	1427	1418	....	1419	1519
12	266	2741	....	....	....	....	....
13	1534	1210	....	....	....	....	....
14	703	2682	719	2501	....	729	2574
15	1278	1458	1405	1387	....	1369	1356
16	1733	1832	....	....	....	....	....
17	1101	1939	....	....	....	....	....
18	809	511	....	....	....	....	....
19	1296	1144	1425	954	....	1372	1001
20	2048	1244	2166	1000	....	2180	1012
21	1034	1465	....	....	....	....	....
22	1146	1271	....	....	....	....	....
23	809	514	....	....	....	....	....
24	285	389	321	346	....	307	365
25	754	619	865	495	....	831	534
N. Utrecht	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gravesend	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Flatbush	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New-Lots	506	893	....	....	....	....	....
Flatlands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ASSEMBLYMEN PROBABLY ELECTED.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.
1. Peter Slingerland, Republican.
2. Leopold C. G. Kshinka, Democrat.
3. Francis W. Vosburgh, Democrat.
4. George D. Simmons, Democrat.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Orrin T. Stacy, Republican.

BROOME COUNTY.

George Sherwood, Republican.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1. Commodore P. Vedder, Republican.
2. John Manley, Republican.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1. Leonard F. Hardy, Republican.
2. Erastus H. Hussey, Republican.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1. Otis D. Hinckley, Republican.
2. Harvey S. Elkins, Republican.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Jeremiah McGuire, Democrat.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Edwin J. Loomis, Republican.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Shepard P. Bowen, Republican.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

1. Henry Lawrence, Democrat.
2. Alonzo H. Farrar, Republican.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Daniel E. Whitmore, Republican.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1. Warren G. Willis, Republican.
2. Appollos C. Edgerton, Republican.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1. James Mackin, Democrat.
2. Benjamin S. Broas, Democrat.

ERIE COUNTY.

1. Patrick Hanrahan, Democrat.
2. William W. Lawson, Republican.
3. Edward Gallagher, Republican.
4. H. B. Ransom, Democrat.
5. William A. Johnson, Republican.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Edward F. Edgerly, Democrat.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

John P. Badger, Republican.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

George W. Fay, Republican.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Newton H. Greene, Republican.

GREENE COUNTY.

Horatio S. Lockwood, Republican.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Warner Miller, Republican.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. John F. Peck, Republican.
2. George E. Yost, Republican.

KINGS COUNTY.

1. John Connell, Democrat.
2. John R. Kennedy, Democrat.
3. Michael J. Coffee, Democrat.
4. Tunis V. P. Talmage, Democrat.
5. John H. Burtis, Republican.
6. Jacob Worth, Republican.
7. Stephen J. Colahan, Democrat.
8. David Williams, Republican.
9. John McGroarty, Democrat.

LEWIS COUNTY.

James A. Merwin, Democrat.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

[illegible], Republican.

MADISON COUNTY.

1. D. Gerry Wilson, Republican.
2. A. Watson Armour, Republican.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. Richard D. Cole, Democrat.
2. George Taylor, Democrat.
3. Josiah Rich, Democrat.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Martin L. Stover, Republican.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

1. Nicholas Muller, Democrat.
2. William P. Kirk, Democrat.
3. John C. Brogan, Democrat.
4. Charles Reilly, Democrat.
5. Warren C. Bennett, Democrat.
6. Timothy J. Campbell, Democrat.
7. Frederick W. Seward, Republican.
8. George A. Stauf, Democrat.
9. William H. Gedney, Republican.
10. Lewis C. Waehner, Democrat.
11. Knox McAfee, Republican.
12. John Keenan, Democrat.
13. Charles Blackie, Republican.
14. James Daly, Democrat.
15. Thomas Costigan, Democrat.
16. John T. McGowan, Democrat.
17. Leo C. Dessar, Democrat.
18. Thomas C. Campbell, Democrat.
19. Germon Hanschel, Democrat.
20. Jacob Hess, Republican.
21. John W. Smith, Democrat.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1. Artemus W. Comstock, Republican.
2. Orville C. Bordwell, Republican.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1. George B. Chadwick, Republican.
2. John W. Boyle, Republican.
3. Edward Lewis, Democrat.
4. Harrison Lillybridge, Republican.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

1. Thomas G. Alvord, Republican.
2. George Barrow, Republican.
3. Charles Tremain, Republican.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1. Stephen H. Hammond, Democrat.
2. Cyrillo S. Lincoln, Republican.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1. Lewis B. Halsey, Republican.
2. Joseph D. Friend, Democrat.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

John M. Wetherby, Republican.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1. Alanson S. Page, Democrat.
2. Willard Johnson, Democrat.
3. Henry J. Daggett, Republican.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1. William H. Ely, Democrat.
2. James E. Cooke, Democrat.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

W. H. Christopher, Democrat.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1. L. Bradford Prince, Republican.
2. James M. Oakley, Democrat.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1. William V. Cleary, Democrat.
2. William F. Taylor, Republican.
3. Jacob M. Whitbeck, Democrat.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Stephen D. Stephens, Democrat.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

James C. Brown, Democrat.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

1. Seth G. Pope, Republican.
2. A. Barton Hepburn, Republican.
3. Jonah Sanford, Republican.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1. George West, Republican.
2. Nathaniel M. Houghton, Republican.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Samuel T. Benedict, Democrat.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

John M. Roscoe, Democrat.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

William H. Fish, Democrat.

SENECA COUNTY.

William Hogan, Democrat.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1. Stephen B. Shattuck, Democrat.
2. George S. Shepard, Republican.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Nathan D. Petty, Republican.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Adolphus E. Wenzell, Democrat.

TIOGA COUNTY.

James Bishop, Republican.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

William L. Bostwick, Republican.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1. Moses Stone, Republican.
2. Jacob D. Wurtz, Democrat.
3. Charles H. Krack, Democrat.

WARREN COUNTY.

Stephen Griffin, 2d, Democrat.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1. Alexander B. Law, Republican.
2. Emerson E. Davis, Democrat.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1. William H. Clark, Republican.
2. Allen S. Russell, Republican.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1. Dennis R. Shiel, Democrat.
2. Charles M. Schieffelin, Democrat.
3. James W. Husted, Republican.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Samuel W. Tewksbury, Republican.

YATES COUNTY.

George W. Spencer, Democrat.

Republicans 66
Democrats 64

Total 130

ALDERMEN PROBABLY ELECTED IN THIS CITY.

William L. Cole,	William Harney.
John W. Guentzer,	Joseph P. Strack.
Magnus Gross,	John Reilly.
Samuel A. Lewis,	*Casper A. Baaden.*
S. B. H. Vance,	Robert Power.
O. P. C. Billings,	Peter Seery.
Patrick Lysaght.	*Joel B. Erhardt.*
Edward J. Shandley,	Andrew Blessing.
John Robinson,	William H. McCarthy.
John J. Morris,	Henry D. Purroy.
George B. Deane, Jr.,	*Willard Bullard.*

Republicans in italics.

NEW-JERSEY.

A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR ELECTED—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DOUBTFUL.

The elections throughout the State of New-Jersey yesterday were for Governor, seven Congressmen, seven State Senators, and a new Assembly. In Jersey City no serious disturbances were reported, though a number of arrests for illegal voting were made, particularly in the First and Third Assembly Districts. The voting in Newark was unusually heavy. In New-Brunswick and Elizabeth the election passed with unusual quietude. The vote in the State was counted very slowly, and up to 11 o'clock but few returns had been received. These pointed unmistakably to the election of Judge Bedle to the Governorship. Judge Bedle's majority in Hudson County, comprising Jersey City and Hoboken, is estimated at 2,000. Returns had not been received from the outlying districts, nor were the returns received from any of the districts in Jersey City or Hoboken, at midnight, complete. At 11 o'clock a telegram received from Newark stated that Bedle had carried the city by a good majority. Mr. Halsey was expected to carry the city by at least 2,000 majority. Only scattering returns had been received from other parts of the State at that hour. The returns from no district were of such fulness that a judgment could be formed as to the Congressional results. In the Seventh District, comprising Hudson County, Hardenburgh beats Scudder for Congress.

Returns at midnight show the defeat of Halsey, the Republican candidate for Governor, in Newark by 400, as admitted by the Republicans; and the Democrats claim the city by 1,200 majority. The Democrats claim to have elected Bedle by 20,000 majority.

The Congressional Districts are uncertain. The First District is conceded to Sinnickson, Rep., and Ward, Rep., is elected in the Sixth District by a small majority. The other districts are uncertain, but the Democrats claim them. Hudson County elects six of eight Democratic Assemblymen.

THE RETURNS BY TOWNSHIPS.

Aquakanonck—Halsey, 28; Phelps, 63.

Paterson—Fourth Ward—Halsey, 100; Phelps, 158. Fifth Ward—Bedle, 19; Phelps, 1. Second Ward—Halsey, 134; Phelps, 167. Sixth Ward—Halsey, 49; Phelps, 89. Eighth Ward—Bedle, 319; Cutler, 253. Seventh Ward—Bedle, 265; Cutler, 183.

Passaic City—Halsey, 31; Phelps, 139.
Little Falls—Halsey, 41; Phelps, 44.
First Ward—Halsey, 77; Phelps, 95.
Third Ward—Halsey, 81; Phelps, 135.
Wayne—Halsey, 56; Phelps, 75.
Manchester—Halsey, 13; Phelps, 55.
West Milford—Bedle, 26; Phelps, 37.
Pompton—Halsey, 1; Cutler, 1.

Passaic County is complete. It gives Halsey a majority of 14; Phelps, 638; Henry, Dem., for Assembly, 145; Zeluff, Dem., for Assembly, 33; Torbett, Rep., for Assembly, 116. Democratic gain on Governor, 805.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

New-Brunswick Township.—Bedle, 331; Ross, 150. Dem. gain, 526.

Middlesex County has gone Democratic by a large majority. All three Democratic Assemblymen elected—a gain of two.

UNION COUNTY.

Crawford Township—Halsey, 13; Clarke, 31; Blanke, 164. Democratic gain on Governor, 9.

Clark Township—Halsey, 14; Clarke, 16; Pope, 16. Republican gain on Governor, 25.

[illegible] Township—Bedle, for Governor, 97; Ross, for Congress, 89; Ritchie, for Assembly, 87. Democratic gain on Governor, 48.

Westfield Township—Bedle, 27; Clark, 3; Ritchie, 33. Republican gain, 20.

Plainfield Township—Halsey, 217; Clark, 257; Pope, 363. Democratic gain on Governor, 66.

Rahway—Bedle, 290; Ross, 228; Ritchie, 225.

Westfield—Clark, 3.

Linden Township—Halsey, 36; Clarke, 71; Blanke, 96. Democratic gain on Governor, 7.

BEDLE ELECTED—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION SUPPOSED TO STAND FOUR DEMOCRATS TO THREE REPUBLICANS—PROBABLE DEFEAT OF PHELPS.

Essex County gives Democratic majorities on the whole State and County tickets, except Surrogate. Bedle has 326 majority. Teese, for Congress, over Marcus L. Ward 208. Soden, for Register, 512. Moore, Rep., for Surrogate, 326. Peckwell, Dem., for Sheriff, 1,010. Newark City gives Bedle 169; Teese, 214. The Democrats elect 6 Members of the Assembly and the Republicans 3, a gain of 3 to the Democrats.

Bergen County gives Bedle 1,124; Cutler over Phelps, 319; Dayton, 1,534, and elects both Democratic Assemblymen.

Hudson County elects the entire Democratic county ticket. The ballots are so minced that the correct returns cannot be received until to-morrow. The Democrats carry six of the Assembly districts, and the Republicans two, a Democratic gain of one. The county gives Bedle about 3,000 majority.

Atlantic County gives Halsey 250 majority, Dobbins, for Congress, 200, and elects Madden (Dem.) to the State Senate over Moore by a small majority. The Republicans elect the Assemblyman.

Monmouth County gives Bedle 1,887 majority, Ross 1,485, and elects her three Democratic Assemblymen, a gain of one member.

Bergen County, with one township estimated, gives 1,124 majority for Beadle; Dayton, for State Senator, 1,534; Cutler, for Congress, 720, and elects both Democratic Assemblymen.

In the First Assembly District, Farrier, Rep., is defeated by McGill, by 150 majority. Carxallen, Rep., is elected to the Assembly in the Third District by 100 majority.

The Democrats carry Mercer County by about 200 majority, electing Blackwell Senator again, and three Democratic Assemblymen.

In Somerset, the Democrats carry the county for Governor and Congressmen, by about 200 majority, but elect a Republican sheriff by 400 majority, and a Republican Assemblyman.

Judge Bedle, (Dem.,) is elected Governor by majorities estimated between 6,000 and 10,000.

Essex, the home of George A. Halsey, instead of giving him the 3,000 promised went 300 against him.

Hudson rubbed up a large majority for Bedle, and the other counties if Republican were weak, and if Democratic were unusually strong.

For Congress, Marcus L. Ward and I. W. Scudder are defeated and probably W. Waller Phelps and Amos Clark, Jr. It looks as if the New Jersey Congressional delegation would stand 4 Democrats to 3 Republicans.

The State Senate remains the same, but the House is overwhelmingly Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL—THEY ELECT THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS—SIXTEEN REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED OUT OF TWENTY-SEVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The present election in Pennsylvania took place under some distinguishing peculiarities. It was the first choice of State officials under the new Constitution, and the method of election is thereby considerably changed from the old system. By the improved organic law, two new offices are created, those of Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The method of casting votes is considerably modified, and the returns are finally counted by the Judges of the Common Pleas Court. A distinctive feature of to-day's voting has been the almost unprecedented of scratching that has been done, and this has not been confined to any section or any class of citizens. In the State the canvass has been actively carried on favorably, and the work for Messrs. Olmstead, Allen, and Norris was effectively prosecuted. From returns received A. G. Olmstead, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has a majority over Latta, Dem., of about 9,000; Harrison Allen, Rep., for Auditor General, is elected over Emple, and Robert B. Beth, Rep., for Secretary of Internal Affairs, over Gen. McCandless.

Perhaps the most exciting and most dubious of all the contests was that for Congressman, for upon that choice depends the turn of the tide in national affairs for the next two years. In the First District the contestants were Chapman Freeman and David Branson, Reps., and Thomas B. Florance, Dem. Mr. Freeman's majority was about 2,000. In the Second District there was little excitement, the election of Hon. Charles O'Neil, Republican, over Benjamin Roch, Democrat, being generally conceded. Mr. O'Neill's majority was 3,000. David F. Houston and Benjamin L. Berry, Republican, and Samuel J. Randall, Democrats, contested the Third District, and as was expected Randall was chosen by 900 majority. In the Fourth District, W. D. Kelly was elected over W. V. McGrath by a plurality of 3,500 notes, and in the Fifth District the result of the triangular fight between Harmer and Myers, Republicans, and Robbins, Democrat, is in doubt, the victory lying between Messrs. Harmer and Robbins.

In the other districts heard from, the choice is as follows: Sixth, Washington Townsend, (Rep.); Seventh, Allan Wood, Jr., (Rep.); Eighth, Heister Clymer, (Dem.); Ninth, Henry Smith, (Rep.); Tenth, William Mitchelor, (Dem.) Eleventh, J. D. Collins, (Dem.); Twelfth, H. B. Wright, Dem.; Thirteenth, James B. Reilly, Dem.; Fourteenth, John B. Packer, Rep.; Fifteenth, Bartholemew Laparte, Rep.; Sixteenth, Sobieski Ross, Rep.; Seventeenth, S. S. Blair, Rep.; Eighteenth, Gen. Langborn Wister, Rep.; Nineteenth, Col. Levi Marsh, Dem.; Twentieth, L. A. Mackay, Dem.; Twenty-first, Jacob Turney, Dem.; Twenty-second, James H. Hopkins, Dem.; Twenty-third, Col. T. M. Bayne, Rep.; Twenty-fouth, J. W. Wallace, Rep.; Twenty-fifth, Gen. Harry White, Rep.; Twenty-sixth, J. G. White, Rep.; Twenty-seventh, C. B. Curtis, Rep.

A comparison with results of last year's, impossible, from the fact that the Congressional and Legislative districts are so radicially changed by the new apportionment made at the last session of the Legislature. The First District is virtually a new one, and is now composed of the First, Second, and Twenty-sixth Wards, it being formerly represented by Hon. Samuel J. Randall; while Mr. Myers, who, in the last Congress, came from the Third District, is now transferred to the Fifth, and determining to continue to bear, if possible, Congressional honors, sought to displace Alfred C. Harmer, the present incumbent.

In the county, the principal struggle was over the District-Attorneyship, and in the fight between William B. Mann, Rep., and Furman Shepherd, much cutting was done, and the returns indicate the Republican candidate has a majority of 2,500 over his competitor. For City Controller, Hancock was elected, and Dr. Goddard, Dem., gained the Coronership over Joseph R. Ash, who was excessively unpopular. Mr. John S. Wetter was elected City Commissioner over Robinson, Dem.

The arrangements for collecting returns were not well managed. The complete report may make some changes in these calculations. From all present appearances, however, there is very little alteration from the estimates made, and no decided falling off in any of the interior districts.

The closest observers declare this evening, that the official majority in the State will reach between 10,000 and 12,000, while that on the general ticket, city, is calculated at 5,000—a falling off that is attributed mostly to local disputes.

THE ELECTION IN ALLEGHANY COUNTY—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN, AND THE STATE CARRIED BY FROM 10,000 TO 15,000 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 3.—The election of yesterday was one of the most bitterly contested ever known in Alleghany County. Everything went off quietly, and about three-quarters of the full vote was polled. There was more scratching, and a more general demand for stickers, than was ever before the case. The result is not creditable to the banner county of the Union. The Democrats gain one member of Congress, Hopkins, in the Twenty-second District, and four, perhaps five, members of Assembly. The three Republican candidates for State Senator are believed, at this writing, to be elected, but by small majorities. In the Twenty-third Congressional District indications point to the election of Col. Thomas M. Bayne by a small majority, although even this is not yet certain. The Republican candidates for county officers are elected. The majority on the State ticket will range from 1,000 to 1,500. The reports from the adjoining Congressional Districts are meagre. Gen. Harry White is probably elected in the Twenty-fifth District. In the Twenty-sixth the result is in doubt, with the chances in favor of Sheakley, the Democratic candidate. In the Twenty-fourth District, Lawrence, Republican, has been successful. Blair, Republican, is believed to be elected in the Seventeenth District, now represented by Speer, Democrat. Col. C. B. Curtis is defeated by Egbert, Democrat, in the Twenty-seventh District. Gen. Wister, Republican, has defeated Stenger in the Eighteenth District. While Jacob Gurney, Democrat, is elected in the Twenty-first over Col. Andrew Stuart.

The Chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. Russell Errett, estimates the Republican majority in the State at from 10,000 to 15,000, and a good working majority in the next Legislature, insuring the election of a Republican to the United States Senate.

THE LATEST FROM PENNSYLVANIA—WILLIAM B. MANN DEFEATED AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—2:30 A. M.—The news of the election still comes in, and indicates a Republican majority of about 10,000 in the city on the State ticket and 11,000 in the State. Three Congressmen are lost under the new apportionment, and the Legislature will be Republican, insuring a Republican United States Senator. Notwithstanding the large majorities in the city, William B. Mann, candidate in this District for District Attorney, and J. Rast, for Coroner, have been defeated.

MICHIGAN.

THE STATE REPUBLICAN—PROBABLE GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN—THE WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—The election to-day ended quietly, although the campaign was the most exciting we ever had in this vicinity. Moses W. Field, the present member of Congress from this district, had been renominated, his opponent being Gen. A. S. Williams, one of Sherman's commanders on his march to the sea. Field was denounced by the Republicans as a secessionist during the war, and Williams was denounced by the Democrats in consequence of having served in the army during the war. Thus the campaign became exciting. A novel element in the woman suffrage question was added to the contest. And to-day, at the voting places in Detroit and many places in the State, women stood at the polls asking for votes in behalf of woman's suffrage. At present writing—10 o'clock—the returns are not sufficient to indicate very definitely the general result, but it looks as if the Republicans had carried the State by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority on the general ticket, and seven of nine Congressmen—the First District of Detroit and the Seventh being as yet doubtful, but the Republicans claim both. The Woman Suffrage and other constitutional amendments have undoubtedly been defeated, but the Legislature in both Houses will be at least two-thirds Republican.

A HEAVY VOTE AND DEMOCRATIC GAINS—THREE REPUBLICANS AND THREE DEMOCRATS ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—An unusually heavy vote has been polled throughout the State. The returns show considerable Democratic gains. The proposed new Constitution is overwhelmingly defeated, though it received a larger vote than was generally expected. The indications are that Williams, Dem., is elected to Congress in the First District. Potter, Dem., in the Fourth, and Durand, Dem., in the Sixth; Waldron, Rep., in the Second; Conger, Rep., in the Seventh, and Hubbell, Rep., in the Ninth. The Fifth District is claimed for Williams, Rep., but is considered doubtful.

ALABAMA.

THE DEADLY AFFRAY BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS—A POLITICAL DISPUTE ITS ORIGIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3.—During the progress of the canvass in this State several negroes in different counties have taken sides with the white people and pledged themselves to vote the Democratic ticket. This action has incensed the majority of the blacks, and the "Democratic niggers," as they are called, were threatened with violence should they fulfil their promises and forsake the radicals. The feeling in relation to the matter has been very bitter during the past week, and to-day in Eaufaula, a city of 7,000 inhabitants, resulted in the killing of at least six men and the wounding of several others.

The following particulars were ascertained from trustworthy sources. Some hours after the polls had opened a black man who had voted the Democratic ticket boasted to several others of what he had done, whereupon a number of them commenced to abuse and insult him. As several of the party were armed with fence rails and sticks the white men believed that he was in danger, and interfered to protect him. In a rough and overbearing way, as is alleged, they ordered the blacks to disperse. Instead of doing this, however, they continued to abuse the "Democrat nigger." and one of them, named Milas Long, struck him several blows. The excited whites at this rushed up and attempted to rescue the man from his assailants. Some of the negroes resisted them, and Long, who bears a very bad charactor, drawing a pistol, swore that the "false nigger should not be given up." At this moment a shot was fired by either Long or one of the whites, and a general fight was immediately commenced. The negroes were armed with old pistols and shot-guns, and some 400 shots were exchanged. At the first fire of the white men two unfortunate negroes dropped dead; but still the rest of the party continued the fight, and a large number were wounded on both sides. The whites were in the minority, but were better armed, and the negroes seeing that they must be defeated, turned and fled through the streets, one or two of the white men firing at them as they ran. The whole affair only lasted two or three moments but resulted most disastrously. At a late hour to-night your correspondent received a dispatch announcing that three negroes and one white man had been killed outright, and eighteen or twenty dangerously wounded. One of the number—a white man named William Keith—is not expected to live through the night, and three of the negroes cannot recover.

After the first stampede the blacks collected for a moment at the outskirts of the town, but seeing that the whites were arming and collecting in large numbers, they again dispersed, and quiet was restored. The only official account of the fight received in this city was contained in a very short dispatch addressed to United States Marshal Healey by one of his deputies. According to this statement four men were killed, but the number of wounded or cause of the riot was not given. The election in the other parts of the State passed off very quietly for Alabama. In Mobile a sharp fight occured, but did not result seriously. In Montgomery two fires occured, causing a loss of some ten thousand dollars, and there seems to be no doubt that they were originated by some evil disposed persons. One white man was killed at Tuscumbia, and one negro at Springhill.

No reliable statement as to the result of the election can be obtained to-night. Both sides claim majorities.

ARKANSAS.

A FULL VOTE—CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST DOUBTFUL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 3.—The election passed off without disturbance and a full vote was polled. The vote in this city was close between William W. Wilshire, Democrat, and William J. Hynes, Republican, for Congress. The chances are that Hynes carries Pulaski County. In Faulkner County Wilshire runs largely ahead. The Democrats claim his election by a large majority. There are no reports from the other districts.

DELAWARE.

REPUBLICAN LOSSES IN THE STATE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 3.—Five districts heard from show Republican losses compared with 1872, when the State went Republican.

Lewes and Rehobath Hundreds, Sussex County, give Cochran, Dem., for Governor, 8 majority; Williams, Dem., for Congress, 12 majority.

Appaquinnimink, Newcastle County, gives Cochran 45 majority and Williams 53 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GASTON ELECTED GOVERNOR.

A LARGE VOTE POLLED—GASTON RUNS AHEAD OF HIS TICKET—GEN. BEN. F. BUTLER CERTAINLY DEFEATED BY NEARLY A THOUSAND MAJORITY.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—9 P. M.—The returns now coming in from nearly all parts of the State show a very large vote and Republican losses. Gaston runs ahead of his ticket, the issue of prohibition having been distinctly made in many places, in spite of the appeals of the straight party organs. There appears to be no doubt at this hour, however, of Talbot's certain election. The remainder of the State ticket has polled about as heretofore. Overshadowing the news about the State is that from the Congressional districts. Most astounding of all, and causing the greatest commotion here, and a sort of jubilee in Essex, is that of the defeat of Butler. Thompson, his competitor, is at this writing given a majority of 800 in the Fifth District. Banks is elected over Gooch, and the figures given of his majority are 5,000; but this the cooler heads believe to be somewhat exaggerated. Chapin, (Democrat,) against Alexander, in Dawes' old district, is elected; and Ayer, in the Seventh, if not defeated, only crawls in. Lowell, where his friends have spent the most money, gives Tarbox, (Democrat,) 200 majority; and Ayer, the town named for him on account of his gifts of money, went back on him, giving him only 62, against 115 for Tarbox. In the same town Gaston received but 76, against 130 for Talbot, which shows that Gaston was traded for votes for Tarbox.

The returns of members of the Legislature thus far received indicate an Anti-prohibition majority.

FIVE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED SURE—POSSIBLY ANOTHER—THE DEMOCRATS REJOICING—GEORGE F. HOAR, PIERCE, BUFFINTON, AND HARRIS ELECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—10 P. M.—The Democrats have five Congressmen sure, and possibly one more; Thompson in Butler's district, Banks in Gooch's district, Warren in Williams' district, Tarbox in Judge Hoar's old district, defeating Ayer, and Chapin against Alexander, in Dawes' old district. The other possibly Democratic district is Hooper's. Without Chelsea, Frost has a majority against him of about 1,500. Chelsea is his own town, and was estimated to give him 2,000. If this does so, he is elected. Williams, in all but Hopkinton, has 7,750 votes, against 8,165 for Warren, and Hopkinton is known to be an Anti-Williams town. Tarbox has 915 majority in twenty towns and cities in the Seventh District, including Lowell.

The Democrats and Liberals are having a rally in Faneuil Hall, and many are marching up and down the streets shouting and singing. In the Parker House there is a great crowd, and in the private dining-rooms are genial gatherings, and the flow of the cheering beverage is as free as if there was no Prohibitory law. The Democrats are claiming the State for Gaston, but figures do not show it.

George F. Hoar, Pierce, Buffinton and Harris are elected.

THE CONGRESSMEN ELECTED—THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET ELECTED, EXCEPT THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—11 P. M.—Frost is elected by about 130 majority; Henry L. Pierce by a majority of over 2,000; George F. Hoar has, in the City of Worcester and thirteen towns, only 241 over Eli Thayer. Alexander is defeated by about 2,000 majority.

On the State ticket 203 towns are heard from, and give Talbot 58,778, and Gaston 55,818. The same towns last year gave Washburn 43,652, Gaston 34,368. This does not include Boston. Gaston will carry the city by about 7,000 majority. He now leads Talbot in the State by 3,000, but many strong Republican back towns are to be heard from. New-Bedford, which was last year strongly Republican, giving Washburn 1,419 against 480 for Gaston, this year gives Talbot 1,601 against 1,677 for Gaston. All the cities and large towns have voted strongly against Talbot. If Gaston is elected he will have all the remainder of the Republican State ticket to work with, as Knight, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, and the remainder of the Republican ticket, run away ahead, and are undoubtedly elected.

THE RESULT AND ITS CAUSES—WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PERMITTED ITSELF TO BE DEFEATED—THE JUBILEE MEETINGS IN BOSTON AND SALEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4—1 A. M.—A large portion of the State is now heard from, and the indications are that Gaston is elected Governor, with a full set of Republican State officers. Butler, Williams, Gooch, Ayer, Alexander, and possibly Stevens are defeated. Frost is elected by only 123 majority, and Pierce, Buffinton, and Harris by good majorities. The causes of this extraordinary and altogether unexpected result are many. Talbot was killed by prohibition, and the surrender of the party to the prohibition faction at Worcester, no doubt affected all the other nominations, including the Congressional; but behind each of the candidates defeated there was something else. Butler and Alexander were defeated through Butlerism; Williams by the hullabaloo of Credit Mobilier; Gooch and Ayer through divisions in the party before the nomination. To the leaders of the party, the party owes its defeat. The people did not want prohibition, but it was forced upon them. They did not want an Ayer, a Williams, a Butler, or an Alexander, but caucuses were packed and conventions manipulated in their interests.

The excitement in the Essex District over the defeat of Butler was very great. It was totally unexpected. When it was realized, the anti-Butler men, Democrats and Republicans, had an impromptu meeting in Salem, with a band of music and speeches by prominent men. A salute was also fired, and the streets were filled with people. The majority against Butler is now set down at 1,500.

In this city the excitement was continued until midnight. Extras of the evening papers were printed until 11, and the streets were crowded with excited people. Never since the war has the town been so aroused. The Democratic Jubilation meeting in Faneuil Hall was addressed by Tarbox, who is elected to Congress over Ayer; Warren, who is elected over Williams, and Abbott, Banks, and others made speeches, and there was the greatest excitement. The votes in the cities were unusually large. That of Worcester was 1,300 more than it ever was before. In Dorchester, now part of the city, the first Democratic majority in forty years was given, and so it has been throughout the State.

THE LATEST RETURNS—GASTON'S MAJORITY 3,000—THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—The full returns will be very late. Some small towns are yet to be heard from, but it is considered that their vote cannot possibly affect Gaston's majority, which will be at least 3,000. Mr. Gaston is in town, and was publicly congratulated to-night.

In the Congressional districts the following may be accepted as positive:

In the First District, Buffinton (Rep.) is elected by a large majority.

In the Second District, Harris (Rep.) is elected by a full majority.

In the Third District Pierce, Rep., is elected by a reduced majority.

In the Fourth District the vote is very close, Frost, Rep., securing an election by 30 majority.

In the Fifth District, Banks, Ind., has 5,000 majority.

In the Sixth District, Thompson, Dem., beat Butler, by at least 1,500.

In the Seventh District, Tarbox, Dem., is elected by 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

In the Eighth District, Warren, Dem., is elected by a large majority.

In the Ninth District, Hoar, Republican, is elected by 377 majority.

In the Tenth District, Seelye, Independent, is elected over Stevens, Republican, by 940 majority.

In the Eleventh District, Chapin, Dem., is elected over Alexander, Rep.

The House will be Republican, in favor of license. The Senate will be about equally divided.

MARYLAND.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—Returns received up to this hour (11 o'clock) leave no doubt that the Republicans have been defeated everywhere in the State, and have lost the advantage gained two years ago in the election of two Congressmen. The first four districts of the State have always been overwhelmingly Democratic, and the majority to-day for Thomas, Roberts, O'Brien, and Swann are not exceptional. In 1872 the Republicans carried the Fifth and Sixth Districts, and in this campaign devoted their energies to retaining them. The *American's* dispatches, however, indicate that both have been lost. In the Fifth District Henkle, Dem., has overcome the Republican majority of 1,800 in 1872, and has defeated Hagner, Rep., by a majority of from 600 to 800. This is the great negro district of the State, and the defeat of Hagner is attributed to the heavy falling off in the colored vote. The negroes did not regard Hagner as sound on the Civil Rights bill, and on that account stayed away from the polls.

In the Sixth District, Walsh, Dem., has defeated Lowndes for Congress. In 1872 the latter had over 1,700 majority. Walsh's majority cannot be large, but it is regarded at the Republican headquarters here as nevertheless certain. The three counties expected to give Lowndes 800 to 1,000 majority, give him but little more than 500, and this is overcome by Walsh's majority in the Democratic counties of the district. Regarding the result in Maryland, the *American* of to-morrow morning will contain the following:

"There never has been in the political history of this country a case of more unmistakable and persistent political suicide than this. For two years the whole power of the Administration has been exerted to wrest from the hands of the Republican Party their State organization, and to pack conventions and make nominations at the bidding of the cliques of office-holders. Here in Maryland two years ago there was an enthusiastic and growing Republican Party, with every prospect before it of carrying the State, when evil advice at Washington overturned the whole party organization, and drove out of its convention the majority of the men of influence and character in the State."

The truth is that the Federal officials have run the Republican campaign in Maryland, and the result is patent.

GEORGIA.

A QUIET ELECTION—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ELECTED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—The election did not elicit a particle of excitement in this city. About 900 votes were polled, nearly all for Alexander H. Stephens. Many negroes voted for him. In Hancock County the negroes nominated a colored man named Harrison in opposition to him, but he received very few votes. All the prominent Republicans in the Eighth Congressional District indorsed Mr. Stephens, who really may be considered elected without opposition.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 3.—Candler, (Dem.,) in the Fifth, and McMillan, (Dem.,) in the Ninth Districts, are elected to Congress by large majorities.

The result in the Seventh District is doubtful between Dabney, regular nominee, and Felton, (Ind.,) both Democrats. Felton is ahead so far.

Harris (Dem.) is ahead in the Fourth District.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 3.—Blount, Dem., for Congress, carries the Sixth District by a large majority.

Cook, Dem., for Congress in the Third District, carries it by a handsome majority.

The majority of Candler, Dem., for Congress in the Fifth District is estimated at 3,000.

Felton, Independent Democrat, leads Dabney, the regular Democratic candidate, by 1,000 majority, in the Seventh Congressional District.

The Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District says he will contest Chandler's seat.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—Returns from the First, Second, and Third Districts indicate the election of Hartridge, Smith, and Cook, Dem. Cook's election is beyond doubt. Decatur gives a small majority for Whitely, but Thomas County, heretofore thoroughly Republican, has gone Democratic. Hartridge is certainly elected over Bryan, Rep., in the First District. Hartridge's majority in Savannah is 1,800. In summing up the returns from all portions of Georgia, so far as received there appears to be no doubt that the election will give an undivided Democratic delegation. The election has been one of the most orderly that has ever taken place in the State. No disturbances have been reported.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE FUSION CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR AHEAD IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—It is impossible yet to approximate the result of the election in this State. In Charleston, John T. Green, Fusion candidate for Governor, beats D. H. Chamberlain, Republican, by over 5,000 majority.

The Conservatives are confident of having elected two Congressmen.

The election was remarkably quiet.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—Hamburg, S. C., has given Chamberlain, Rep., from 200 to 300 majority.

In a personal altercation one negro was stabbed, but not seriously. The military was stationed in the town, but there was no occasion for interference.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—It is probable that Green's majority in Charleston will reach 7,000. The returns from all quarters of the State exhibit heavy Conservative gains. The result for Governor is in doubt. Kershaw, Con., is certainly, and McGowan, Con., probably elected to Congress.

In the Charleston District, Mackey, Fusion, beats Butts.

Small, Rep., colored, is elected from the Fifth District.

Rainey's re-election from the First District is doubtful.

Fisk & Hatch,

BANKERS,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET.

United States Government bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also, gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from banks, savings banks, corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH.

—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:
FULL REPORT OF THE ELECTIONS.
NOTES FROM COLORADO. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
THROUGH LOUISIANA ON HORSEBACK.
WORLD OF SCIENCE.
CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. By our Special Correspondent.
THE HAYDEN AND WHEELER EXPEDITIONS.
SKETCHING IN SWEDEN.
NEW METHOD OF GRINDING WHEAT.
SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.
PROF. TAYLOR ON THE CRANBERRY DISEASE.
FARMERS' CLUB.
With full reports of the Live Stock and Farm Produce Markets, Financial and Commercial Affairs, &c.
Copies for sale at the counter in the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents.

The very large sale of the EUREKA MACHINE TWIST is not a matter of surprise, for it proves exactly as represented every time.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.
Labels, Show Cards, and every description of Fine Color Printing.

Pimples, Blotches, and Black Heads were removed from my face by GILES' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. M. E. HAIGHT, Miller's Home of Health, No. 41 West 26th st. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st., Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Labels and Show-cards. Established 1815. No. 104 Fulton st.

For a Fashionable Hat of Superior Quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Everdell's Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing. Foreign Stationery. Low Prices. Principal office, No. 302 Broadway.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. Try it.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Established 1815.
WEDDING AND INVITATION CARDS.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.

MARRIED.

FREED—MATHEWS.—At the residence of the bride's father, A. J. Parker, Esq., Port Jefferson, Long Island, on Wednesday, 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Griswold, Mr. A. T. FREED to Mrs. MATTIE E. MATHEWS.

McVEIGH—RAFTER.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, at St. Stephen's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Father O'Reilly, E. J. McVEIGH, youngest son of John McVeigh, to ELLEN RAFTER, eldest daughter of Patrick Rafter, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

ROBINSON—BERGH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Hamilton Lee, WILLIAM DUER ROBINSON to MARY, daughter of the late Teunis Bergh.

DIED.

ADRIANCE.—Suddenly, Nov. 3, JOHN ADRIANCE, in the 43d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHAPMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, LEILA, infant daughter of Edwin O. and Adelia Chapman, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 21 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 Waverly st., Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

ESLER.—On Nov. 3, EDDY, only surviving son of Edward and Catherine Esler, in the 14th year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 328 West 30th st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At Pisa, Italy, on the 14th of October, ANNA M. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph F. Johnson, and daughter of the late Augustus H. Ward, of this City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JUDSON.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn Nov. 2 1874, PHEBE JUDSON, widow of David Judson.
Funeral and interment at Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 4, at 11 A. M.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Monday, Nov. 2, MARY KIRKPATRICK, in the 37th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Kirkpatrick, No. 67 West 47th st.

KELLY.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at his late residence, No. 309 West 19th st., JAMES KELLY, Inspector of Schools in the Third District of this City, aged 72 years.
His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Dr. Bellows' Church, 4th av. and 20th st., on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., without further invitation.

To the School Officers and Teachers of the Public Schools:
Again by the death of Mr. JAMES KELLY, Inspector of the Third School District, (following after so short a time the decease of inspectors Gerard and Hecker,) we are called to mourn the loss of a faithful and devoted friend of our schools.
As a mark of respect for one so long identified with our school system, I recommend that the flags upon the several school buildings of the City and the Hall of the Board of Education be placed at half-staff until after the funeral, and I direct that the schools of the Third (Inspector Kelly's) District—the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards—be closed on the day of the funeral.
WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
President of the Board of Education.

KNIGHT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 2, JANE, eldest daughter of Johnston and Sarah H. Knight, granddaughter of Joseph P. Quin.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 349 West 30th st., at 1 P. M., Wednesday, 4th inst.

PALMER.—PHEBE, wife of Walter C. Palmer, M. D., Nov. 2, in the 67th year of her age.
Funeral services will take place at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 22d st. and 4th av., Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives of the family will meet at the residence of Dr. W. C. Palmer, No. 316 East 15th st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PRENTISS.—Suddenly, in this City, Nov. 2, 1874, Mrs. RACHEL ANN PRENTISS, of Cooperstown, N. Y., widow of the late James Prentiss, of Watertown, N. Y.

RAWOLLE.—On Sabbath evening, Nov. 1, EMELENE W., wife of Frederick Rawolle, and daughter of Nicholas D. Herder.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 123d st., east of 1st av., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect.
Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have a pain in your stomach.

ELEGANT BOOKS.
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF BOOKS
Comprising, among 500 others, two very elegant Missals in perfect order. Mclan's "Costumes of the Clans," 2 vols. fol. "Hours of Anne of Brittany," 2 vols., superb copy; Holbeins' "Portraits of the Court of Henry VIII.;" "Book of Costumes;" the "Kerver Prayer Book," very rare; Ruskin's "Modern Painters," 5 vols., calf; Strypes' Works, 27 vols., full calf; Hogarth's works, folio; books of Early Printing; Works of Byron, Carlyle, Scott, Walpole, Clarendon, Pugin, Schiller, Hood, Dickens, Bulwer, &c., &c. All in elegant bindings and best editions. Catalogues are ready, and the books will be on exhibition to the public on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. This collection of books are all in the finest possible condition, and in rich bindings, having been selected during many years, with special reference to the very best.
To be sold by auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th inst.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if your liver does not act.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Extract last annual report: "The Bartlett Lamps meet with general favor. Applications are made by property-holders almost daily for their erection in place of the square lamps. The cost for keeping the Bartlett Lamps in repair is nearly fifty per cent. less." (Signed) GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner. Citizens can see the improvement and contrast by looking at the Bartlett (new) "Boulevard" Lamps now being placed upon Upper (new) Broadway, 34th to 59th sts.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND PARK Lamps excel all. Park size, $3; street, $5; Boulevard, $6 50; Reflectors, $1 to $3 each. General depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you cannot sleep.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CURE THE PILES.—USE A. W. KEATING'S Celebrated Ointment; price, 50c. Office, No. 235 Front st., corner Peck slip.

GREAT SALE OF FINE HORSES AT 125TH st. and 8th av., THURSDAY, 12 o'clock. See *Herald*, 1st page.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOME COOK-BOOK.
Just published. Gives full directions for preparing healthful and palatable food, hygienically. The best work of its kind. Only 25 cents, by mail. Mothers' Hygienic Hand-Book, indispensable; $1. Digestion and Dyspepsia; invaluable to invalids; by mail, $1. Illustrated catalogue for stamp. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ROBBERS ON THE RAIL.

PLUNDERING OF PASSENGERS ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD TRAINS—MANNER OF ITS ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Concerning the alleged outrages perpetrated by gamblers upon persons traveling upon the Central Pacific Railroad, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The railroad gamblers have multiplied within the last few months, and have gained in boldness during that period, according to the observations of a traveler, who was consulted on Saturday by an attaché of this paper. The traveler, in this instance, is an old Californian, a man of sagacity, discernment, and presence of mind, and one who has had to deal with the original element of this coast in an official manner. About seven months ago this gentleman took the overland train for the East on a tour of business and pleasure. On this passage the train in which he traveled was infested with only a few of the three-card monte men between the Nevada stations. The train in which he returned, ten or twelve days ago, was literally alive with gamblers during its passage through Nevada, and the fellows plied their nefarious vocation without the least hindrance from any official source. The troubles of the passengers by this train began soon after they left Omaha, when discovery was made that there were fifteen more first-class passengers than could be comfortably cared for. The complaints of the passengers were of no avail, and until the first-class cars were relieved of the undue pressure by the natural drain of way-stations, discomfort and discontent prevailed. The raids by the gamblers were inaugurated at Battle Mountain, and continued for several stations. One gentleman approached our informant and engaged in a long conversation with him. The subject of gambling was not discussed, and for the time being the California gentleman did not suppose that he was talking with one of that fraternity. At last the secret came out in this way: The gambler disappeared from sight for half an hour or so, and then reappeared in great haste. Approaching the Californian in an excited manner, he eagerly requested him to step into another car and participate in the profit of a good lead which he had struck in the shape of a luckless gambler. Says the capper: 'There is a gambler in the other car who has got lots of money and is just throwing it away. He can't play cards at all. I won a lot of money from him, and he finally refused to play any more with me. You're a good fellow—a man after my own heart; here, you take this fifty dollars and play against him. I'll give you half of your winnings.' The Californian denounced the fellow as a mean, contemptible scamp, and told him that fellows in this and other lines of business were just now getting their deserts in San Francisco. Another passenger fell a victim to the wiles of the capper and his partner to the tune of $250. Other robberies are known to have been committed by gamblers on this very same train. If a man once allows himself to be drawn into a game, he is about certain to lose all his ready cash. The gamblers are cunning of action and smooth of talk—as mild-mannered men as ever cut a throat, and their ways are devious. They are daring and defiant, and do not feel disposed to leave the road as long as they possess the facilities for plucking passengers."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 3, no business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, on Delancey street, south-west corner of Lewis court, now rented at the rate of $4,000 per annum, and the house, with lot 25 by 75, No. 299 Delancey street, adjoining above. Also similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100 feet south of Stanton street. Also similar sale, John A. Taylor, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot 25 by 100.8, No. 231 Broadway.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 20 by 75, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, north side, between Carmine and Leroy streets.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. V. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 28 by 100, on East one Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 23 Clinton place.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL, owner.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A LARGE FARM OF 100 acres; can open over twenty slate quarries on it; outlasting purple and green; $20,000. R. L. WILLIAMS, Middle Granville, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—MAPS OF THE Summer Village of Mountainside are now ready to be delivered to owners, who will apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 6th av., corner 34th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE EVENT OF 20 YEARS!

Results of the Great Panic. Forced Sale of

1,000 OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,

(THE OLD FLATBUSH DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY.) NEAR PROSPECT PARK,

at unreserved auction, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, TUESDAY, NOV. 17,

by peremptory order of Robert Turner, Esq., (of Messrs. Turner Brothers,) for benefit of creditors.

Maps and full particulars of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMmon Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSS against JAMES ROSE, David McAdam, Louise Thurman, late Louise Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full end and term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the le sehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming title through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.

PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF 99 MADISON ST.

James M. Miller, auctioneer, will sell by order of the Supreme Court, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1874, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon:

The valuable premises on Madison st., No. 99, between Market and Catharine sts. On the front of the premises is a three-story tenement, and on the rear a five-story tenement.

For maps and further particulars inquire of THOMAS M. COOK, plaintiff's attorney, No. 3 Pine st., or of the auctioneer, No. 1 Pine st., or at the office of J. S. LAWRENCE, Referee, No. 117 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the late Robert Jeffrey, deceased, Smithville South, Long Island, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm containing thirty-seven acres, on which is a comfortable house, with a good spring of water near; also, a barn, an orchard of fifty bearing trees of well-selected fruit, locust, chestnut, and oak timber, plenty for fencing, a stream of water with two trout ponds and plenty of room for more. Seldom a better opportunity offered.

JEREMIAH B. JACKSON, Executor.

R. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUED SALE.—JERE. JOHNSON'S EXchange, No. 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, 12 o'clock THURSDAY, Nov. 5. One hundred building lots on Schenectady av., Crown st., Albany and Troy avs., Brooklyn, three minutes from City Hall, near Prospect Park. [illegible] highest bidder. Value, $900 to $900 each. Terms [illegible]. Maps at sales-room.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full size four-story high stoop, frescoed, and elegantly furnished, desirable brown-stone dwelling to lease reasonably for the Winter or for eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square, or No. 11 Pine st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BROWN-stone front house, No. 68 Capitol av., in Hartford, Conn., for one year; rent, $100 per month. Address Post Office Box No. 424, Hartford, Conn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A GENtleman whose family consists of four adults; high stoop, fully furnished, not less than 25 feet wide, and in perfect order throughout, located between 40th and 52d sts., Madison and 6th avs. Any communication during this week may be addressed to R., care E. M. Benjamin, No. 326 Canal st.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults, unfurnished, a floor in a private house; location between 10th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th av. Address, stating location, number of rooms, and terms, E. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of Nov. 14, 1874, for the delivery at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, of 77,300 pounds of the best Iron-wire of the following sizes:

No. 11	2,500 pounds.	No. 17	4,500 pounds.
No. 12	14,000 pounds.	No. 18	7,000 pounds.
No. 13	1,000 pounds.	No. 19	3,500 pounds.
No. 14	25,000 pounds.	No. 20	3,000 pounds.
No. 15	5,500 pounds.	No. 21	2,800 pounds.
No. 16	6,000 pounds.	No. 22	2,500 pounds.

All sizes of wire under No. 14 to be annealed. Information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Yard. The wire will be subject to the usual inspection, after delivery, and all wire rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The price of the wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory securities must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

Envelopes must be marked "Proposals for Iron-wire," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 11, 1874, for 3,000 barrels Flour.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

POTATOES, COD-FISH, TEA, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 7, 1874, for Potatoes, Cod-fish, Tea, White Lead, Oil, Sheeting, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CHARLES DUGGIN, plaintiff, vs. LELA S. PARAF and ALFRED PARAF, her husband; Russell Sage, John J. Searing, Henry D. Bolsb, Millicent H. Martin, and William R. Martin, her husband, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 26th day of October, 1874.

SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o28-law6wW*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY and County of New-York.—DELIA MASURY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. MASURY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court.—Dated Oct. 6, 1874.

M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

o7-law6wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—The undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts will sell at public auction the following described articles, that is to say, 3 inkstands, 4 window shades, 2 gas fixtures, 2 oil-cloths and matting, 1 check stamp, 2 weights, 1 ledger rest, 1 iron safe, (Wilder's patent,) 1 double high desk, 3 single low desks, 2 pigeon-hole cases, 6 office chairs, 2 high stools, 1 stove, 1 office railing, 10 letter boxes, and other articles, at No. 133 Water street, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

WILLIAM R. HOWE, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

o29-law-3w-W.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph A. Dunbar and Spencer D. Jackson in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, register in bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the second day of November, 1874.

n4-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of October, 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABRAHAM LYONS and ISAAC B. ABRAHAMS, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. BERNARD MITTLESTAEDT,

o28-law3wW* Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at the City of New-York, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Jacob Levy retiring on account of ill health. Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.

JACOB LEVY.
Per SIMON BORG, Attorney,
SIMON BORG,
L. LEVY.

The undersigned will continue the above business, as dealers in Southern Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 53 Exchange place, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG.

SIMON BORG,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. L. LEVY.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF WILLIAM M. GAWTRY & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March, 1874, by mutual consent. Either party was duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM M GAWTRY.
Nov. 2, 1874. H. E. GAWTRY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OCT. 7, CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, SEPT. 19, by Second National Bank, Washington, D. C., in favor of F. A. Stratton, for $1,000; not indorsed; payment stopped. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 19th st., near 3d av. Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

BONDS WANTED.

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes, First. Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin, First. Indianapolis, B. and Western, First and Extension.

RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 42 Wall st.,
New-York.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1122	1400	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2089
191	571	1148	1562	2182
234	574	1156	1563	2184
256	594	1168	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1758	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
E. ATKINS,
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."

FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, } Trustees.
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL,

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which matured Aug. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after Oct. 26, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., in the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 2.

J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier pro tem.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date. CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge.

New deposits draw interest from 1st of every month.

E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor. ROBERT HOE and
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney. GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—8th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heartburn, gravel, and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists in large sized bottles.

JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, families will find desirable servants of all nations; City and country.

AT SHERWOOD'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts., families can always find first-class domestic help for any capacity.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO 543 6TH av., near 33d st., will be found first-class colored servants, male and female, for any capacity.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or Nurse.—A young woman, who is an excellent chamber-maid and a first-rate laundress, would like a place in a private family, or would take care of growing children; is also a good seamstress; has excellent reference from her last place; lady can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quick and orderly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; wages moderate; good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A Protestant woman, to do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, from 10 till 3 all the week. Cal at No. 30 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-work and fine washing, in a small private family; City references. Can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday. Call at No. 220 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; is neat, willing, and obliging; City or country; best of references from last employer's. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE ENGlish Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-work and care of children; is a good plain sewer; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE person, as chamber-maid and seamstress; operate on different machines; has a knowledge of dress-making. Call, or address Seamstress, for two days, at No. 58 East 40th st., corner Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber work and plain sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 210 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman as head chamber-maid in a hotel; seven and one-half years' good reference. Call or address No. 3 Whitehall st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITING.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work; City reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress, or sewing; has five years' recommendation. Call for two days at No. 314 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young woman; can do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work for a small family; good reference from last place. Call at No. 142 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant chamber-maid; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 319 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and waiting, or take care of children. City reference. Call at No. 318 East 66th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's No. 43 West 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, AND chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with children; the best of City reference. Apply at 145 East 32d st.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS companion to an invalid lady; would sew and make herself useful; country preferred. Can be seen till suited at No. 31 West 33d st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

For every capacity, male and female, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant woman; excellent family cook; City or country; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, pastry, &c.; excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing; very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for K. G.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable and recommended; very neat and obliging; can do all kinds of meats, game, and other cooking; boning, larding, soups, nice side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; bread, biscuit, and other baking; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; will work for moderate wages in a good home; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together, in a small private family; both willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 147 West 39th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS a good cook bread and biscuit maker; will be willing to assist with washing; found willing and obliging and trustworthy; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 25 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN CITY OR COUNtry; is an excellent meat cook, &c., and a good baker; would be willing to assist in the coarse washing. Apply to Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, good, plain, substantial cook in anything required; or housework; has best of references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH young woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; waitress and general house-work; for City or country; at moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS GOOD City references, and bones, lards, and makes all kinds of delicious soups; good on game, and all kinds of meats and pastry. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing, or do the cooking, washing, and ironing in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A GOOD COOK and baker; has a good reference from her last place, where she was for years; is neat, willing, and agreeable with other servants; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant woman, together with her husband; the latter as gardener, coachman, or to make himself generally useful; excellent references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman, who is a good cook, makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is a well-tempered, obliging woman; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th ave.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; has City references; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN WHO IS A VERY good cook, and well recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 61 University place, corner 12th st., after 10 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND STEADY PERSON as good cook in a private family; excellent washer and ironer; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN CITY OR COUNTRY; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c.; best of reference. Apply at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 409 West 24th st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WHO HAS COOKED in a French family for the last two years; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; has excellent testimonials both here and from Europe; has taken general charge. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all the branches; good City references. Can be seen at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK, IN THE City or country. Call at No. 362 West 42d st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 413 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT IN all kinds of cooking; excellent City reference. Call [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at 252 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A LADY, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR a good cook; honest, sober, and reliable. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 116 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; an excellent baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 15th st., rear first house.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO will do coarse washing; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 166 West 32d st.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, or to do general house-work in a small family; excellent reference. Call at No. 129 West 32d st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A GOOD, STRONG, neat kitchen-maid, with good references; will go to the country if necessary. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman who is a good plain dress-maker; work by the week, or a permanent situation in a respectable family, or companion to an old lady; good City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 51st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker desires engagements in a few more families by the day. Address Mrs. H. S., No. 474 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS AND CLOAK-maker as seamstress in a private family; City or country. Call or address for two days 315 West 17th st.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work, in City or country.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY, AS NURSERY governess or to wait on an invalid or young children, for a faithful English Protestant woman. Call before 1 o'clock at No. 262 Madison av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS Swedish young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house, and house-work; City or country; at low wages; is neat and tidy; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican young lady as house-keeper; wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

LADIES' DIRECTORY,

For Faithful Domestic Service.

The Managers request the co-operation of all housekeepers. Rooms, Broadway and 45th st.

LADIES' MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT maid, with excellent City references, also English titled ladies' references; understanding the care of wardrobes and packing, having traveled a great deal. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS lady's maid, or to look after growing children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; had many years' experience at dress-making; best City reference. Call at No. 330 East 15th st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN American girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call at No. 62 East 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LACE-WORK.—AN EXPERT LACE HAND (FORmerly forewoman in a large manufacturing house;) gets up lace-work to order of original designs, and cleans and repairs laces in superior style; fine sewing done. Call or address Seamstress, No. 945 6th av., in fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' and children's fine washing and ironing, French fluting, &c., also gentlemen's linens; is neat and tidy; has five years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, speaking English; can do all that belongs to a first-class laundress; is a first-class chamber-maid; City references in both capacities; has a good disposition. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; is willing to assist in chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly, and has very good City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy woman as first-class laundress; understands her duties; the best of City references. Can be seen at Mme. Goiard's, 525 6th av., Bureau Français.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German woman as first-class laundress; has best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 15th st., rear, first house.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references; not afraid of a large wash, but must have a laundry. Seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; call at No. 155 West 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best of City references from her last place. Call at 121 West 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; expert at her business in all its branches; excellent City references. Call at No. 170 3d av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman as maid and seamstress to an elderly lady; no objections to travel, or would go to any part of the United States or Europe; best references. Call at 469 4th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN who has had many years' experience with young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; thoroughly understands the care and management of a nursery; can give many years' City references. Call at No. 125 East 50th st.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT NURSE AND ASsistant housekeeper; she is a good seamstress, and cuts and fits dresses; is an intelligent, companionable Protestant woman of some culture, and good in case of sickness. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, with references.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY AMERICAN girl, as nurse; understands the care of children, and loves them; is kind and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid; is very fond of children; has six years' City reference from her last place; is very willing and obliging. Call or address for two days, No. 263 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th st., rear house, near 6th av.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A REFINED Protestant person; speaks good French, and is obliging; of a pleasant disposition; can sew and alter clothes; has good references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from birth, or of growing children; is neat and tidy; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, TO TAKE charge of an infant or young children. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 39 West 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY French woman as nurse; good seamstress; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Goiard's, No. 525 6th av., Bureau Français.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE FOR growing children, with sewing, or seamstress with light chamber-work; good reference. Apply for S. G., No. 119 West 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of a baby, and bring it up on the bottle; good City reference. Apply at No. 56 4th av., opposite the Bible-house.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has several years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; has the best City reference; can be seen at present employer's from 10 until 3 until engaged; no objection to the country. Call at No. 30 West 50th st.

NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A place for a Protestant young girl as nurse; honest, of a kind disposition, and obliging. Call for two days, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 168 West 11th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NURSE AND CHAMBER-maid, with good City references; is neat, tidy, and willing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN, as wet nurse, with a baby five weeks old. Apply at No. 116 West 19th st.

READER OR GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG lady as reader to an invalid, or governess to very young children. For particulars, address P., Station D, Post Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands family sewing and dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go a short distance in the country; best references. Call at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young girl as seamstress and to do general house-work; country preferred. Call at No. 329 East 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in hair store.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

FRENCH NOVELTIES.

CLOTHS—Imitations of SEALSKIN, OTTER, and POLAR BEAR CLOTHS; Rough Beavers for Ladies' Wear, Diagonal and Basket Cloths; Riding Habit Cloths in all colors; Fancy Cloakings, together with a full line of Cloakings in all the prevailing colors and styles.

NOVELTIES IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

HDKFS.—Novelties in Initial, French Embroidered, Double Hemstitched, Silk, and other HANDKERCHIEFS, in variety of colors, entirely plain, or elegantly trimmed with Valenciennes Laces; very stylish and rich. Linen Collars and Cuffs, French Embroidered Sets, plain or in colors; Rufflings and Plaitings in every variety. Also, Mourning Handkerchiefs and Rufflings.

TRIMMINGS—Fine cut Jet Fringes, Insertions, and Ornaments in every Style. Superb line of Feather Trimmings, Worsted Fringes, &c., in all shades and patterns.

FINE DRESS GOODS AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

Will open this week a line of all-wool DRESS GOODS in Cashmeres, Merinos, and Serges; also, a large assortment of Cotton and Wool fabrics, BOUGHT CHEAP and to be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRISTIE, NEW-YORK.

LACE CURTAINS, &c.

LESS THAN GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION. BANKRUPT STOCK OF MESSRS. PATON & CO. LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. From $2 per pair to the very finest imported.

at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

GREAT CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, Nos. 183 and 185 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wants a permanent place; understands dress-making and W. & W. machine; would do chamber-work or make herself useful. Address Seamstress, *Times* West-Side office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl, as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at 11 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very neat, kind, obliging, sober, honest; country or City; best references. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; expert at salads, the care of silver, &c., or as first-class chamber-maid and to assist with the washing, or would take care of children; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE TIDY YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; understands all her duties thoroughly, care of silver, &c.; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best reference. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress; understands her business thoroughly; equal to a man; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as a first-class waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 234 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress and to assist with chamber-work; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., in the store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; two years' best City reference. Call at or address No. 248 West 47th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS; UNDERstands her business; first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 16 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to go up the Hudson; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 149 West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; has the best City reference. Call at No. 1,018 3d av., between 60th and 61st sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 430 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS in a private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th st., near Lexington av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fine work, puffing and fluting, in the neatest manner; understands all kinds of laundry work in all its branches; would like to do family washing or gentlemen's on reasonable terms; has best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 15th st., corner 6th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A THOROugh, experienced English butler, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed in private families; good reference given. Address G. H., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, thoroughly efficient in every respect; best of English and American reference. Call or address F. H., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house, for two days.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS BUTLER; CAN produce the highest testimonials for capability, sobriety, and general good conduct; no objection to the country. Address J. L., No. 1,165 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; no incumbrance; man as coachman; the wife as an excellent cook; also, a good baker; both have best reference for honesty and capability. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARried, no incumbrance, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; best of City references. Call or address W. C., No. 39 Flatbush av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (no family,) who in every respect knows his business, the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has six years' reference from late employer. Address B. Y., Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect, and is a careful City driver; eight years' reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th st., in private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-five years, who can drive, in City or country; is a good groom; can also do gardening, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISMAN, MARRIED, no incumbrance; reason for leaving last place, family gone to Europe; six years' best City reference. Address M. H. J., at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 5th av., 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN JUST HAVING sent his horses away for the Winter for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address C. W., No. 3 West 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN; he understands his business in all its branches; is a City driver; best of testimonials given. Address J. G., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend. Call at No. 37 West 43d st., or at Joseph N. Galway's grocery store, corner 42d st. and Vanderbilt av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, as first-class coachman and groom if required; best of City references. Call or address No. 625 3d av., near 41st st.

COACHMAN—WITH THIRTEEN YEARS' REFERence. Apply at present employer's, No. 25 East 26th st., on Wednesday.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all kind of farm work thoroughly; also the management of horses, gardening, and a good milker of cows if required; can produce the best of recommendations. Address J. N., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &C.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22 years, who is a good out-door gardener; can also tend green-house and graperies, take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, plow, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th ave.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young man, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening and farm work, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, ABLE-bodied young man; experienced in almost any capacity; reference if required. Address H. B., No. 244 East 16th st., top floor.

VALET, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman man as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; good references. Address Nurse, Box No. 45, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL SALE AT WHOLESALE.

We shall REMOVE our JOBBING BUSINESS to corner of Broadway and 20th st. after Jan. 1, and in ORDER to REDUCE OUR STOCK PRIOR to REMOVAL we have made such REDUCTIONS IN PRICES as will SELL IT OUT in the

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

OUR GOODS are all DESIRABLE and of THIS SEASON'S LATEST STYLES in DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SUITS, SHAWLS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS CURTAINS, WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &C., &C.

We request BUYERS to EXAMINE our STOCK before purchasing or sending orders elsewhere, and are SATISFIED that they will FIND INDUCEMENTS RARELY OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND ST., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; is expert at his duties in every respect; speaks English perfectly, and has first-class City reference from former employers. Address V., Box No. 89 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER who speaks little or no English; has excellent references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—FIRST CLASS; HAS THREE YEARS' best City reference from families in Europe and America. Address for two days M. N., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A SMALL private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply at No. 454 West 22d st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY AT ALBANY, an experienced cook; references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Saunders' office, No. 49 3d av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 New street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the sixth day of October, 1874. CHARLES PRICE BRITTON, Executor.

o7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-law6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, } Executors.
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER,
m20law6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874. JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.

s2-law6mW*

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.................SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.................SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC.................SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 11
BATAVIA....SAT., Nov. 7 | *RUSSIA.......WED., Nov. 18
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1874.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT.............Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUD LLE.............Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.............Saturday..Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
Notice.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia.....Nov. 4, 1 P. M. | Erin.......Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
France.......Nov. 7, 3 P. M. | Egypt.......14, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.............Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.............................$100 gold.
Second cabin............................60 gold.
Steerage.................................24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Nov. 10 | Colina, Oct. 29
Nederland, Dec. 4 | Switzerland, Nov. 22
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Nov. 16 | Switzerland, Oct. 29
Vaderland, Dec. 4 | Colina, Nov. 22
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vander Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

CARDIFF LINE.
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN.............................Saturday, Oct. 31
PEMBROKE.............................Wednesday, Nov. 4
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all ports of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.............................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin............................$55 currency.
Steerage.................................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES.............................Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS.............................Nov. 27
For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA.............................Nov. 4
CLARIBEL.............................Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.............Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.............Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES.............Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.............Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF NEVADA.......Wednesday, Nov. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.
WIELAND, Capt. ELINGIUS, Dec. 1.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Nov. 5.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Nov. 7.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.............Thursday, Nov. 5
CITY OF HOUSTON.............Saturday, Nov. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.............Thursday, Nov. 12
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA.............Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO.............Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamer City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Nov. 7, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, ...
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)
The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.
The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:
T. S. Hastings, D. D., G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D. H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D., Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D., Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D., Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D., Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(Formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

MISS STEERS'
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 12 EAST 47TH ST.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
RE-OPENED, Sept. 22, 1874.
A course of lectures on English History, with Readings from Shakespeare, by Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF, commenced Oct. 17. Second lecture, Nov. 6.
THE SCHOOL CARRIAGE IN ATTENDANCE.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercise; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

A FRENCH LADY IS FORMING A SATURday sewing and fancy-work class for children and young ladies; she also gives instruction in French and drawing. Inquire for Miss GUERBER, from 12 till 2 o'clock, at No. 101 West 48th st.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO 62 Bowery; Up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway; students acquire bookkeeping, arithmetic, Grammar, spelling without classes; writing lessons $3 per month; private rooms.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

ALL YOUNG MEN AND PARENTS ARE INvited to call at the West-Side Business College, 6th av., corner 23d st., day or evening.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 95 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1, '74 $6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874........ $671,641
Annual Income........ $2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force.... $57,791,483
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
A. C. CHANDLER, JR., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL HIS horses at a sacrifice; black; 15½ hands; very stylish; kind and true; price, $450. Apply at office; stables No. 121 West 25th st.

FOR SALE.—A FRENCH LANDAU, IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, Everett, Box No. 136 Times Office.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO GENTLEmen only, a small parlor, bedroom adjoining, second floor; also single bedroom on second floor; in a very pleasant and nicely-furnished house, occupied by a refined English family of two; French and German spoken. Terms very moderate to persons of undoubted respectability. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

NO. 36 EAST 32D ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with small room adjoining, also large dressing room in fourth story, to let, with board, in a private family, at moderate terms for the Winter; house and appointments first-class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN THE neighborhood of the Windsor would like to let with board, a large alcove front room on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; terms moderate, if permanent. Address WINDSOR, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO LET IN THE new apartment-houses built by Mr. John H. Sherwood, Nos. 581 and 583 5th av. and No. 1 East 44th st. Meals will be served at table d'hote or by private table. Apartments can be seen between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JAMES P. COLT.

SEVENTEENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., No. 38.—A private family wishes to rent the second floor, with board, (private table if required.) Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH NO OTHER BOARDers will rent their second floor, parlor and bedroom, to a gentleman and wife; house, situation, table, &c., unexceptionable. For further particulars address K., Box No. 185 Times Office.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A small private family can accommodate a party of two or three persons with board, elegant parlor, and one or two large bed-rooms. For particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., below 45th st.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av.—To let, without board, to gentlemen only, newly-furnished rooms on second floor, en suite or single; also alcove room on third floor, southern exposure; use of bath and parlor.

NO. 359 WEST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished or unfurnished, two handsome sunny rooms, second floor front, in private brown-stone house; house and appointments first-class in every particular.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—ELEgant suite, four rooms, parlor, dining, bed, and dressing-rooms handsomely furnished, second story, front, for gentleman and wife, with or without private table. No. 206 5th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families and single gentlemen; house, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BEDROOM TO let, furnished, in a first-class high stoop brown stone house, 44th st., near Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No. 149 Times Office.

FOR PARTIES DESIRING CENTRAL LOCAtion.—A very desirable front room with board; also hall room. No. 36 East 12th st.; first block west of Broadway; references.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR THE WINDsor.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private table; house recently renovated throughout.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—Large, handsome room to rent with board, also, single room for gentleman; location and house first-class; references.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS HAVE A few elegant rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 684 Lexington av., between 56th and 57th sts.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of three rooms on parlor floor and two above to gentlemen; breakfast if desired; family small; house first-class; few doors west of Broadway.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private table if desired; house and location unexceptionable.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 120 EAST.—A suite of five rooms to let, together or separate; also, hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT LARGE sunny room on parlor floor, with or without board; also medium-sized room, heated; moderate terms. No. 280 4th av.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room on second floor to let, with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR, FIRST-class house, No. 22 East 49th st.; superior board; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged; private table.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—BOARD, WITH BEAUtiful rooms on second floor back and third floor front; unexpectedly vacated by parties leaving the City.

MRS. CAMP,
NO. 141 WEST 14TH ST.,
has to offer for the Winter two of her most desirable suites, with board.

FIFTH AV.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor, bath, closets, and every convenience, with or without private table; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 76 5th av.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board; one large and one small, in a private family. No. 4 Grand st., near Varick.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR UNION square.—Fine large rooms to rent, with board; also, part of parlor floor. S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for families and gentlemen; dining-room on parlor floor; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 45, WEST.
Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let, with board; best reference given.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107 WEST.—TO rent, with board in private family, neatly furnished rooms, en suite, or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 566 5TH AV.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENtlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also, single room, with board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A second floor to let, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME PARLOR.—ALSO LARGE ROOM on third floor, southern exposure, in first-class house; gentlemen only. Call at No. 13 East 28th st.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND BEDroom on second floor, also front four-story bedroom, at No. 32 West 32d st.; references required.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM to let, with board; best reference given and required.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—FOURTH STORY FRONT and hall room, with unexceptionable board; thoroughly modern.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of rooms, with private table or without board.

SOUTHERN FRONT HALL BEDROOM, FURnished, to let to a single gentleman, at No. 35 West 10th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, for adults who desire a refined and permanent home.

NO. 123 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second and third floors to let, en suite, with board; private house; highest references.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST., A LARGE SECOND-story back room to let, with first-class board; also, hall rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO gentlemen only. No. 61 East 21st st., corner 4th av.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS west of Broadway, a large and elegantly furnished floor to let, with private table. References.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 255 4th av. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 123 5TH AV.—THREE-STORY FRONT ROOMS to rent, together or separately, with good board.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, one single room to let, with board.

A.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. No. 58 Irving place.

LARGE HALL ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD; in every respect desirable. No. 150 West 34th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.............................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager.............................Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8; over at 10:40; Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

SECOND WEEK,
AND
POSITIVE SUCCESS
OF THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF
THE HUNCHBACK
which has attracted during the past week a series of most brilliant and crowded audiences.
Cast of characters as follows:
Julia.............................Miss Clara Morris
Helen.............................Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter.............................Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford..........Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus.............................Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel.............................Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom.............................Mr. J. Edwin Irving
Master Wilford.............................Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell.............................Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove.............................Mr. John Mathews
Stephen.............................Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell.............................Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant.............................Mr. W. S. Quigley
SATURDAY, NOV. 7—SECOND MATINEE OF HUNCHBACK.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUET AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S HIPPODROME AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIFTH GRAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M.,
LA TRAVIATA.
Mlle. HEILBRON, in her renowned role of.......Violetta
Signor BENFRATELLI.................as.................Alfredo
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA.................as.................Germont
Miss Cooney, Signori Lotti, Hall, Capra, and Marini.
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Mr. S. Behrens
Admission—Family circle, 50 cents; general admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy of Music; 944, 701, and 114 Broadway; on and after Thursday, and throughout Sunday at the Grand Opera House.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA, Lessees and Managers.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY
to witness the superb representation of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE.........as.........DROGAN
in Offenbach's tuneful opera,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
which will be repeated
THIS (AND EVERY) EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
with an
UNPARALLELED ENSEMBLE,
and a stage attire of
UNPRECEDENTED BEAUTY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
"There's millions in it."
EIGHTH WEEK OF
Mr. John T. Raymond
In his great character specialty of
Col. Mulberry Sellers,
In a serio-comic American drama by
MARK TWAIN.
The hit of the present season.—*World.*
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30.
Telegraph for seats. Seats secured ten days in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE
ELECTED
BY
POPULAR VOTE.
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS
From Tennessee,
for the
LONG TERM.
Col. Mulberry Sellers will be happy to receive his friends during the usual hours at the Park Theatre, Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
He will give them some points in speculations in which "There's Millions."
Senator Dillworthy will not be present.

OLYMPIC. NO. 624 BROADWAY. GREAT AMERICAN VARIETIES. Attractions of THE WEEK: First appearance in America of the wonderful English Acrobats, the Marvelous Faust Family. Miss Alice Harrison and troupe, in her immense hit, Genevieve de Brabant, Living Fountain, Gus Williams, Sam Rickey, and Master Barney in new farce and specialty. First appearance of Miss Emm Hoffman in character songs; 100 artists in Opera, Farce, Sketch, Song and Dance every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
THE TWO ORPHANS—THE CRITIC.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

NIBLO'S.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE DELUGE, PARADISE LOST, with all the wonderful KIRALFY SPECIALTIES. JULIA SEAMAN and the European Combinations. Two Hundred Ladies as Warriors, and Brilliant Corps de Ballet.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8. AFTERNOON AT 2.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
ACROSS
THE CONTINENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
Readings from Shakespeare
and Dickens.
FRIDAY EVENING.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church having resolved to attend St. John's Chapel, in Varick st., this afternoon, for the purpose of hearing the new organ recently erected by Henry Erben, Mr. C. E. Horsley, the organist, will perform a selection of music on the instrument from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. Admission free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS
Newly furnished; house, table, and appointments first class; only a few select boarders received; highest references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only. References exchanged.

A SMALL CHRISTIAN FAMILY WILL RENT, with board, one or two large rooms, newly furnished, with every convenience; west side. Address one week, D. A. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOME, HIGH-CEILED rooms, Southern exposure, nicely-furnished, with ample closets and every modern convenience; hot and cold baths; private table, if desired; locality highly respectable; Astor row, No. 628 7th av.

NO. 67 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, parlor floor, with or without front basement; also magnificent second floor, with private table only; house and appointments first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 297 FIFTH AVENUE.—A SUITE OF apartments with private table, private bath, &c.; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT room, to let, with board. Reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, on second floor, for gentleman, wife, two children, and nurse; private family preferred; location between 20th and 40th sts., Lexington and Madison avs.; references required. Address, with full particulars, B, Box No. 136 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, INFANT AND nurse desire board in a strictly private family; require two bed-rooms and a sitting-room; location must be central. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. J. N., Box No. 104 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—GOOD LOCATION; GENtleman, wife, two children; third story front; sunny side; $25 per week. Address W. T., Box No. 109 Times Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 3...2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th.......2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th.......2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.........3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th.........2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.........7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th.......9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th...8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10½.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager
TO-NIGHT
and
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
COWLEY'S
Famous Comedy,
THE
BELLE'S
STRATAGEM.
Re-arranged expressly for this Theatre.
And produced with entirely NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES and the following
IMPORTANT CAST:
Mr. LOUIS JAMES..........as..........DORICOURT
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........FLUTTER
Mr. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........OLD HARDY
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD..........as..........SAVILLE
Mr. GEORGE PARKS..........as...Sir GEO. TOUCHWOOD
Mr. HART CONWAY..........as..........COURTALL
Mr. J. G. PARKES..........as..........VILLERS
Mr. CHAPMAN..........as..........DICK
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..as..........LETITIA HARDY
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........MRS. RACKETT
Miss SARAH JEWETT..........as.......LADY TOUCHWOOD
Miss ALICE GRAY..........as..........MRS. OGLE
Miss EMMA VARIAN..........as..........KITTY WILLIS
Miss STELLA CONGDON..........as..........POLLY
Act 1—At Old Hardy's.
Act 2—In Sir George's House.
Act 3—Hardy's.
Act 4—At Lady Brilliant's.
Act 5—Hardy's House.
During the masquerade in Act Fourth all the principal characters will dance a "A SARABAND."
**Saturday, at 1:30, only MATINEE of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
In preparation for special and important revival on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, TOM TAYLOR'S and CHARLES READE'S famous play called MASKS AND FACES, in which Mr. CHARLES FISHER will renew his great performance of TRIPLET; MISS DAVENPORT will appear for the first time as PEG WOFFINGTON; and Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN will make her début at this Theatre, and her first appearance in seven years.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
☞ PATRONIZED BY THE REVEREND ☜
CLERGY AND RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK. SECOND SEASON. 308TH PERFORMANCE.
THE GREAT
CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
REPRESENTING
GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ROME, GERMANY, TURKEY, ITALY, EGYPT, RUSSIA, IRELAND, SPAIN, CHINA, INDIA, AMERICA, LILLIPUT.
2. SATSUMA AND LITTLE ALL RIGHT
In their Japanese Ladder-balancing Act.
3. FLAT RACES BY FIVE LADIES,
On their English Thoroughbreds.
4. MME. POMPADOUR'S CARRIAGE IN CENTRAL PARK.
5. TWO-HORSE CHARIOT RACE.
6. ENGLISH STAG HUNT.
7. PONY RACE, BY SIX YOUNG JOCKEYS.
8. TWENTY-ONE HORSES AT LIBERTY,
Representing the Corso at Rome during Carnival.
9. ROMAN STANDING RACE ON TWO HORSES,
Riders—STEVENS, NORTH, and HOGLE.
10. VICTORIA ON HIGH WIRE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Mlle. VICTORIA, Queen of the Lofty Wire,
in her perilous performances on the wire, including that upon a velocipede.
11. INDIAN LIFE:
A CHASE FOR A WIFE.
SUNLIGHT, daughter of Te-he-chi, Miss MAUD OSWALD
SHOOTING STAR, the young Chief.........Signor LEON
Chiefs, Squaws, Rangers, &c., &c., &c.
Represented by Signor LEON'S Tribe of
INDIANS AND MEXICAN RANGERS.
PREPARING AN INDIAN CAMP ON THE PLAINS.
BUFFALO HUNT BY SIX YOUNG CHIEFS.
TREATMENT OF A WHITE PRISONER
By Indians on the Plains.
SNOW SHOE RACE
By the Canadian Indians.
INDIAN HURDLE RACE.
THE CHASE.
When there is more than one suitor for a Chief's daughter, she is placed on the swiftest horse of the tribe, and the young chiefs interested mount their favorite steeds and follow in swift pursuit. She becomes the property of the captor.
12. RACE BY MONKEYS ON PONIES.
13. ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACE.
14. RACE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOCKEYS.
15. ROMAN CHARIOT RACE—4 HORSES ABREAST!
16. TWENTY MINUTES OF FUN!
DONNYBROOK FAIR;
or,
THE LANCASHIRE RACES;
Introducing GREASED POLE, SACK RACE, DONKEY RACE, WHEELBARROW RACE, RACES BY THE LANCASHIRE LASSES, &c., &c.
GRAND MENAGERIE open daily at 1 and 6:30 P. M.
GRAND HIPPODROME performances at 2 and 8.
Box-office open daily from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Grand Orchestra, $1 50; Orchestra, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND
PUBLIC REHEARSALS,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5, at 2:30.
FIRST AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL
Admission tickets, 75c. Reserved seats, 25c. extra.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8,
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Admission, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16..............Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new..............Edvard Grieg
Mr. F. Boscovitz and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica..............Beethoven
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Symphony Concerts will commence THIS (Monday) MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.
Subscription tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings.
Nov. 26, Nov. 30, and Dec. 3,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE PEREMPTORY SALE,
at auction,
Consisting in part of
RICH FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, DESSERT SETS,
Real Bronzes and Artistic Bronzes,
CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,
Real Parian Marble Statuettes, Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower Stands, &c., &c.
FINE CRYSTAL TABLE SERVICES,
consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c.
The trade and the public are invited to attend.
To be sold by
EDWARD SCHENCK,
NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 5 and 6,
At 11 o'clock each day.
Goods on exhibition Tuesday.
Every article guaranteed perfect.
Responsible packers in attendance.

BY W. R. MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER.
MANUFACTURERS' SALE ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL.
The TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY will sell at auction, at No. 4 Maiden lane, on WEDNESDAY THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Nov. 4, 5, 6, and 7, each day at 10 o'clock A. M., their ENTIRE STOCK OF ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., consisting in part of:
Tea Sets, Salvers, Waiters, Ice-pitchers, Tea, Coffee, and Water Urns, Dinner and Breakfast Castors, Fruit-Stands, Cake Baskets, Centre Pieces, Epergnes, Pickle-Stands, Berry, Jelly, and Butter Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, Water Sets, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., together with a full line of fine Plated Table Cutlery.
The above are all of the latest and most desirable styles—every article warranted triple-plate, and will positively be sold without limit. The attention of the trade, hotel and restaurant proprietors is called to this sale. Per order of
TAUNTON SILVER-PLATE COMPANY,
JOHN H. SWAIN, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE OF GAS-FIXTURES.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the assignee of said bankrupts will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 89 Bowery, in the City of New-York, by R. Field, auctioneer, a lot of gas-fixtures, brackets, chandeliers and globes of the estate of said bankrupts.—Dated Nov. 4, 1874. JOHN H. PLATT,
Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., a large and valuable collection of Theological Books.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. MIGNON. ALBANI.
Last week but three—Strakosch Italian Opera.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4,
JOINT APPEARANCE OF
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI,
Mlle. HEILBRON, and Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, and first time this season of Ambroise Thomas' Grand Opera in, four acts,
MIGNON.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........as..........Mignon
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........as..........Felina
Miss A. L. CARY..........as..........Frederico
Signor DE BASSINI..........as..........Guglielmo
Signor FIORINI..........as..........Lothario
Signor SCOLARA.....Laerte. Mr. HALL.........Giarno
Powerful Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.........Signor E. MUZIO
THURSDAY, Nov. 5—Brooklyn Academy—AIDA.
FRIDAY, Nov. 6—Sixth appearance of Mlle. ALBANI, and second night of MIGNON.
SATURDAY, Nov. 7—Last Grand Matinée but three, and last time of AIDA. Admission, with seat, $2.
SUNDAY, Nov. 8—Fifth Grand Concert by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, at the Grand Opera-house, when LA TRAVIATA will be given entire, with Mlle. HEILBRON, Signor BENFRATELLI, and TAGLIAPIETRA. Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
MONDAY, Nov. 9—Revival of Verdi's Popular Opera, ERNANI,
With the following powerful cast:
Mlle. ALICE MARESI (her first appearance this season)..........Elvira
Signor CARPI..........Ernani
Signor DEL PUENTE..........Carlo Quinto
Signor FIORINI..........Don Ruy Gomez de Silva
THURSDAY, Nov. 12—Newark Opera House—FAUST.
**Will be shortly produced—Verdi's MESSA DI REQUIEM.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW,
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.
A new and original Irish drama, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAWN,
by the author of "The Colleen Bawn," and "Arrah na Pogue," will be produced next week, in which
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
will appear. The drama will be illustrated with new music and old Irish melodies, composed and selected by Mr. Thomas Baker, and new and romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt Morgan, Isherwood, Clare, Morris, and Hilliard.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY
will be engaged in the performance of the piece.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.
MISS CUSHMAN will appear every night this week, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, in her immortal part of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the romantic drama, GUY MANNERING,
which will be offered with all of Sir Henry Bishop's delicious music, interpreted by superior soloists and augmented orchestra, and the OPERATIC CHORUS of 100.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) an EXTRA MATINEE of MEG MERRILIES, beginning at 1:30.
On Saturday evening, MACBETH, in which Miss CUSHMAN and Mr. VANDENHOFF will appear. The LAST NIGHT OF MISS CUSHMAN.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S engagement begins on MONDAY, Nov. 9, when RIP VAN WINKLE will be presented.

SALE OF SEATS.
**THE SALE OF SEATS for any performance of this week, including that of the LAST NIGHT, is now progressing. The box office will be open continuously from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. An extra office is established in the vestibule for the sale of the tickets securing seats for THURSDAY'S EXTRA MATINEE. Places for the RIP VAN WINKLE nights will be offered THIS (WEDNESDAY) morning at 8 o'clock.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL—MACCABE.
Every evening at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
Fourth week of the notable and overwhelming success of FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his original entertainment,
BEGONE, DULL CARE;
or an Elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
MACCABE'S TRANSITION OF CHARACTER.
The entire press is unanimous as to the marvelous rapidity and wonder with which each change of character is effected. Never has such a versatility of voice, features, and embodiment been exhibited in any entertainment of modern times.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 25c. and 50c. extra.
Reserved seats at Steinway Hall daily, from 9 till 5.

LAST DAYS
OF THE
GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND CONCERTS BY FULL ORCHESTRA.
Admission only 50 cents; children half-price.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. AIDA.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, Nov. 5. Verdi's Magnificent Opera,
AIDA.
Characters by Signora POTENTINI, Miss A. L. CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, EROINI, SCOLARA, PATTI. Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Director, Sig. MUZIO.
Admission, $2. Reserved Seats, $1 extra. Gallery, $1. Tickets for sale at the Brooklyn Academy and at No. 114 Broadway, N. Y.

BILLIARDS. D. E. GAVIT, DIRECTOR.
NATIONAL GRAND TOURNAMENT,
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA,
$2,500 IN CASH, and THE EMBLEM,
presented by Mathew Delaney, Esq., patentee of the new and popular Wire Cushion.
THE GREATEST GALAXY OF PLAYERS
ever brought together, consisting of
MAURICE VIGNEAUX,
FRANCOIS UBASSY,
ALBERT GARNIER,
EDWARD DANIELS,
A. P. RUDOLPHE,
J. and C. DION,
MAURICE DALY,
GEO. F. SLOSSON.
Commences at TAMMANY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, and continues
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, NINE DAYS.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. No charge for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.
Seances commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 in the evening.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

Lights and Shadows of New-York. Prof. Hutchings.	Paris by Moonlight. Midnight Storm. Jarley's Wax-works. The Tumbleronicon. Promenade Concerts.	Greatest living Pianiste, Mme. Clotilde L'Hote.

Prof. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist. Every Matinée, (excepting Saturday) 50c.; children, 25c. Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75c.; children, 40c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND SUCCESS OF W. F. CODY, (BUFFALO BILL,) in his new drama, the
SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.
Preceded by the burletta of the
SOLDIER'S RETURN.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Rounds of Applause and Peals of Laughter at
THE FEMALE BATHERS.
Great Enthusiasm over the new
CAN-CAN.
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS, and
A SPLENDID VARIETY COMPANY.
MATINEE TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30 P. M.

EVENINGS WITH THE GREAT MUSICIANS.
The American Literary Bureau takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the celebrated Pianist, will give the first of his course of lectures with Piano-forte recital at DE GARMO'S HALL, corner 5th av. and 14th st., Nov. 10.
SUBJECTS:
I. Music as illustrated by the great masters, Nov. 10.
II. "Beethoven," Nov. 17.
III. "Handel," Nov. 24.
IV. "Mendelssohn," Dec. 1.
V. "Mozart," Dec. 8.
Course tickets, $4, to be had at Weber's, No. 108 5th av., and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
GUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuals, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

AN IMMENSE STOCK — STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. HALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $90; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

A POLITICAL MURDER.

CORONER CROKER, A TAMMANY ROUGH, ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT EX-SENATOR O'BRIEN—THE SHOT FIRED AT O'BRIEN KILLS AN INNOCENT MAN—OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT ON THE PART OF ANOTHER TAMMANY CORONER.

An affray occurred early yesterday morning between the adherents of Ex-Senator James O'Brien, the Independent candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, and those of Coroner Richard Croker, a Tammany politician and protégé of John Kelly, in which both Croker and O'Brien participated, and which resulted in the killing of one of O'Brien's friends. The affray originated in the bitter feud which has existed for some time between the two men owing to a rivalry for political supremacy. The quarrel occurred at about 7:30 o'clock yesterday, at the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and, although witnessed by a large number of persons, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the particulars, almost every person giving a different version of the affair. From what could be learned from the most trustworthy sources, it appears that at the hour mentioned above, O'Brien had just left his house, No. 144 East Thirty-fourth street, and reached the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where he stood talking with some of his friends. Coroner Croker, accompanied by John Sheridan, Henry and George E. Hickey and several other so-called politicians of the Tammany stripe, who had been visiting the polling-places in the Twenty-first Ward, came up to where O'Brien was standing, and insulted the men to whom O'Brien was talking. The ex-Senator told the men not to pay any attention to what Croker and his friends were saying, when Croker called O'Brien a thief, and some rather hot words passed between the men, and Croker struck O'Brien in the mouth, cutting his lip severely. O'Brien struck out and returned the blow, and John McKenna, a car-conductor, who resided at No. 585 Second avenue, and who was a staunch friend of O'Brien, it is said also struck Croker and knocked him down. The row now became general, pistols were drawn, and a number of shots fired. Croker drew a revolver and leveled it at O'Brien, when McKenna sprang in between them, as O'Brien was apparently unarmed. Croker fired on him, and he fell to the ground. While lying on the ground wounded unto death and unable to rise, Sheridan and George Hickey fired several shots at him, none of which, however, took effect on their prostrate foe. Thomas Maher, a laborer, residing at No. 591 First avenue, who was standing on the sidewalk near by, a disinterested spectator of the emeute, was struck in the right arm by a stray bullet and was severely wounded. The whole affray occupied but a few minutes, and several policemen, attracted by the pistol practice, were quickly on the spot and arrested all who were pointed out as having participated in the murderous affray. Coroner Croker, Ex-Senator O'Brien, Sheridan, and the two Hickeys, were taken to the Thirty-fifth street Police Station, followed by a large and excited crowd of people, about equally divided between the partisans of Croker and O'Brien. A stretcher was procured and McKenna, who appeared to be grievously wounded, was carried to the station-house. Sergt. Christie was in command when the prisoners and the wounded man were brought in, and proceeded to investigate the matter. McKenna was asked who had shot him and he replied that both Croker and Sheridan had fired at him, and he could not be positive which of the two had shot him. O'Brien made a complaint of assault and battery and attempt to murder against Croker, Sheridan, and the Hickeys. Croker, in turn, preferred a complaint of assault and battery against O'Brien. Croker, Sheridan, and the Hickeys were held on the charge of shooting McKenna and the complaint made by O'Brien. The latter was released, as Sergt. Christie could not obtain any evidence of the alleged assault upon Croker, and his person did not bear any marks of violence. Capt. Allaire had by this time arrived, and took the direction of affairs. Sheridan and the Hickeys were locked in the cells, while Coroner Croker was accommodated with quarters in the Captain's private office. As soon as the news of the Coroner's arrest and detention reached the Tammany magnates, they flocked to the Police station, and a number of them took possession of the Captain's room, in company with the prisoner, and there held a private consultation. Among those who were present with Croker were John Kelly, William H. Wickham, the Tammany candidate for Mayor; Rufus F. Andrews, Thomas Boesé, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judson Jarvis. The conference continued some time, and one of the results was that a telegram was sent to Coroner Henry Woltman, another of the Tammany Coroners, to come to the station-house forthwith.

In the meantime McKenna had been taken to Bellevue Hospital. By the time the wounded man reached the hospital he had become insensible. He was examined by the house surgeon, who found a pistol shot wound in his head immediately above the right temple, the bullet having apparently penetrated to and lodged in the brain. The wound was at once pronounced fatal, and it was apparent that the man could not live many hours. His friends were notified, and a priest was sent for to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church to the dying man. McKenna lingered in an unconscious condition until half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when death ensued. Capt. Allaire at about 9:30 o'clock notified Superintendent Walling of what had occurred and owing to the excitement prevailing in the precinct asked for a detachment of police to aid him in preserving the peace. Inspector Thorne, with Capt. Burden and thirty men of the Broadway squad, were at once sent in stages to the station-house, and this force was quickly followed by a detachment of twenty men from the Fifteenth Precinct. Capt. Allaire was then directed to report in person to the Central Office. He reported there soon after 10 o'clock, and was closeted with the Superintendent and Police Commissioners for some time. When the Commissioners learned that Capt. Allaire had given up his room to Coroner Croker while the other prisoners concerned in the same crime with him were locked up in the cells, they were justly indignant at the conduct of the Captain. He was severely reprimanded, and was told that while Coroner Croker or any other man was in his charge as a prisoner, he was to be treated as all other prisoners are treated, and no distinction should be made.

Coroner Woltman arrived in the station-house in obedience to the telegram from Coroner Croker shortly after 11 o'clock, and had an interview with the prisoner and the Tammany politicians who were still at the station-house. He then hastened to Bellevue Hospital, intending to take the ante-mortem deposition of the dying man, but McKenna was insensible when the Coroner arrived, and therefore his deposition could not be taken. Coroner Woltman then returned to the station-house, and opened court in the Captain's room. He then ordered the prisoners to be brought before him. The Captain obeyed the order, and Coroner Woltman then took bail for the prisoners in the sum of $2,500 each, Edward Kearney, a Tammany politician and member of the defunct Americus Club, giving the required security. Coroner Woltman ordered the prisoners to be released, and notwithstanding that other charges, over which Coroner Woltman had no jurisdiction, were pending against them, Capt. Allaire allowed them to depart. When O'Brien heard that his enemies had been released he became alarmed for his safety, and hurried to Police Head-quarters, where he besought the protection of the Police, as he desired to proceed to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court and make a formal complaint against Croker for the attempt on his life. The Superintendent directed Captain Irving, of the Detective squad, and Officer McSally, of the Central Office, to accompany him to court and protect him against any interference. Police Commissioners Voorhis, Duryee, and Disbecker proceeded to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house and made the necessary disposition to preserve the peace during the night in the turbulent district. The strange conduct of Capt. Allaire in this case will be made the subject of investigation by the Police Commissioners. The trophies of the affray now at the Twenty-first Precinct station are two revolvers. One of them, taken from George Hickey, had two chambers emptied, and the other, which was found in possession of Sheridan, had one chamber discharged. No pistol was found on either Croker or Henry Hickey, but it was reported to Sergt. Christie that they threw their weapons away before they were arrested. Sheridan, who was engaged in the murder, was the same man who was appointed an inspector of election at the election in 1873, and for whose removal from office Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick were convicted of misdemeanor and fined $250 each. George E. Hickey, another of the participants, holds the position of a clerk in the Superior Court.

Mr. O'Brien, who was perfectly calm, although his lip was cut and his face generally disfigured, made the following statement to a TIMES reporter. He said: As I came out of my house, No. 144 East Thirty-fourth street, I met Mr. William H. Borst, formerly an Under Sheriff and Deputy Marshal, and a gentleman named Costello. We stood on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue for a few minutes, conversing among ourselves regarding the political situation. My attention was first called to Croker by his coming to the corner in company with two men named Hickey and one Sheridan. One of the Hickeys—George Hickey—about four years ago, shot and badly wounded a man named Kelly. Sheridan was one of the election inspectors removed last year for fraudulent and disgraceful conduct. Croker came up and began abusing the gentlemen to whom I was talking, using the vilest language in doing so. I said to my friends, "Do not pay any attention to what that man says." I did not wish to become involved in a street broil, and I felt certain that Croker meant mischief when he left his own ward, the Eighteenth, and came into the Twenty-first Ward. When I advised my friends not to heed his abuse Croker said, "Get out, you dirty ——; you're a thief and I know it." I said, "Go away from me. I am busy, and have no time to talk to repeaters." Croker then jumped on me and struck me in the mouth, cutting my lip, as you may see. I stepped back and asked a policeman who was near by to arrest him. The moment I did so Croker and the Hickeys drew pistols and began firing at me and my friends. There were twelve or thirteen shots fired as nearly as I can judge. George Hickey fired three shots. Sheridan also fired several shots. I distinctly saw Croker aim his revolver at and shoot McKenna. When he shot the unfortunate man he threw his pistol in the street. It was at once picked up by a man who ran into the crowd. When the Police came and Croker was arrested, I went to the station-house and charged him with the shooting of McKenna. I repeat emphatically that I distinctly saw Croker shoot the man McKenna.

Mr. Steven O'Brien, brother of Ex-Senator O'Brien, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, gave the details of the tragedy as he witnessed it. He said: "I came up Second avenue from Thirty-second street, and saw Croker, Sheridan, and the Hickeys surrounding my brother and some gentlemen who were standing at the corner of Thirty-fourth street. I heard some one call my brother a thief, and I then saw my brother struck in the face by Croker. The blow was returned by my brother, and Croker at once drew a revolver and leveled it at my brother. McKenna ran forward to separate them, and Croker fired at him. Sheridan and the Hickeys had also drawn pistols. George Hickey shouted, 'I will kill you, too, O'Brien, you —— of ——.' When Croker fired I saw McKenna fall. While McKenna was lying on the ground Croker and Sheridan fired several shots at him. Croker then threw his pistol away, and it was picked up by some man in the crowd. It was a deliberate murder."

Coroner Croker made a statement to the effect that while visiting the polling places with some friends, yesterday morning, he met O'Brien and some others at Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, and a quarrel occurred, which resulted in the shooting of McKenna. He denied most emphatically that he used a pistol during the affray.

Warrants have been issued by the District Attorney for the arrest of Croker, Sheridan, and George Hickey, and have been placed in the hands of Capt. Irving, of the detective force, for execution. The Captain and Detectives King, Heidelberg, and Bennett are now searching for the accused, who, it is feared, have left the City since hearing of McKenna's death. It was stated last night by a well-known lawyer that Coroner Woltman has rendered himself liable to impeachment and removal from office, and also to indictment by the Grand Jury for his action.

At five minutes to 12 o'clock last night, Mr. John Toal, clerk of the Coroner's office, drove to Police Head-quarters, and asked for Superintendent Walling. On seeing the Superintendent, Mr. Toal handed him warrants for the arrest of Senator James O'Brien, his brother, Stephen O'Brien, William Borst, J. Costelloe, and Patrick Craig. The warrants bore the signature of Coroner Henry Woltman, and charged the above-named persons with the murder of John McKenna. Mr. Toal informed the Superintendent that it was the wish of Coroner Woltman that the parties for whose arrests the warrants called should be arraigned before him at the Coroner's Office at 12 o'clock to-day. Superintendent Walling, owing to the lateness of the hour, was unable to find detectives to execute the warrants, but will cause the arrests to be made early to-day. It is understood that after the death of McKenna, Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan reappeared before Coroner Woltman with their surety, Edward Kearney, and rejustified in the sum of $2,500 each. The fact that warrants for the arrest of the gentlemen named became generally known around Central Office this morning, and the conduct of Coroner Woltman received the greatest condemnation. It was freely stated that the only object for the issuing of the warrants is the arrest of the gentlemen named in order to prevent their becoming witnesses against Croker and his associates. A full account of the tragedy will be found in another column.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE ELECTION LAW.

The following-named persons were yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Davenport, at No. 41 Chambers street, charged with false registration, and discharged. Alexander Plunkett, of No. 98 Centre street; H. C. Smith, of No. 293 Mott street; John Maney, of No. 262 Mott street; Alfred S. Green, of No. 98 Bowery; Andrew Platze, of No. 214 Canal street; Daniel Donohue, of No. 93 Baxter street; Patrick McCarthy, of No. 85 Madison street; David Lyons, of No. 87 Mulberry street; Edward McNamee, of No. 106 Bayard street, and Patrick J. Carroll, of No. 31 Roosevelt street.

George B. Wilson, of No. 80 Crosby street, was discharged on his own recognizance to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Michael Winslow, of No. 275 Mott street, was also discharged on his own recognizance to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Daniel Grimes, of No. 98 Baxter street, was arrested for attempting to vote without having been naturalized. He was held for examination.

Patrick Burke, for attempting to vote in the Fourth Assembly District under the name of Peter Oliver, of No. 14 Washington street, was held for examination at 11 o'clock this morning.

John Dixon was arrested for violation of the election laws, and taken before United States Commissione Osborn. He was held for examination. Richard Cole, of No. 187 Elm street, was taken before the same Commissioner, and discharged on his own recognizance to appear for examination at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

John Williams, of No. 368 Water street, was taken before Commissioner Betts, and held for examination to-day.

Edward V. Winants, of No. 320 Greenwich street, was held by the same Commissioner, in default of $500 bail, for examination at 11 o'clock this morning.

OTHER AFFRAYS IN THE O'BRIEN-HEWITT DISTRICT.

In an affray on Second avenue, near Thirty-first street, Patrick McGuire, a liquor dealer doing business in the neighborhood, was roughly handled. He drew his revolver, and but for the efforts of Officers Harty and Curran, of the Twenty-first Precinct, would have fired upon his assailants. He was disarmed and arrested. One of the gang who assaulted him, describing himself as John Mulloy, of Centre street, was also taken in custody. Both were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court and discharged, they refusing to prefer charges against each other. The assault grew out of the Croker-McKenna homicide, and occurred in the same vicinity but a short time after that tragical event.

Lawrence O'Brien, a brother of Ex-Senator O'Brien, was yesterday arrested for assaulting Luke Casey, of No. 401 East Thirty-fourth street. The affray had its origin in political differences, Casey being a Tammany politician, and a warm supporter of Mr. Hewitt, the Ex-Senator's opponent in the contest for Congressional honors. O'Brien was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, and required to furnish surety to appear for examination.

REJECTED VOTES.

Although yesterday was a legal holiday, and none of the State Courts supposed to be in session, yet Chief Justice Davis, who was engaged with his duties in the Judge's private room, had his privacy frequently assailed during the day by parties seeking relief whose votes had been rejected by the inspectors. A voter from the Sixth Ward brought the Judge to the door by vigorous rapping, and through the half-open space complained that his vote had been improperly rejected by the inspectors, and asked for an order compelling them to receive it. Judge Davis refused to interfere, but informed the voter that if his ballot was improperly rejected, he had a remedy by an action for damages against the inspectors. Francis O'Hare, of No. 306 East Thirth-seventh street, sought similar redress. He had registered, he said, on the 14th of October, in the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District, but his vote was refused by the Inspectors on the ground that his name appeared on but two books of registry instead of three. This, he claimed, was not his fault, and, in addition to having voted eighteen years in the same ward, and being known personally to the inspectors, he tendered them the affidavits of three persons besides his own, to the fact that he had registered, but still his vote was rejected. Judge Davis declined to interfere in this case also, saying the court was not in session. Becoming wearied of these importunities, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Judge retired to the more effectual seclusion of his home.

THE POLICE COURTS.

At the Essex Market Police Court the day was very quiet. Comparatively few arrests were made, and of these only one resulted in commitment. Edward Muhltater, residence No. 127 Forsyth street; Daniel Carroll, residence No. 95 Ludlow street, and Charles J. Zettler, residence No. 121 Delancey street, were all charged with violations of the Election law, and were all discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Max Hahn was arrested for the same offense by Officer Breen, of the Eleventh Precinct, and was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail. He gave his residence as No. 1 Avenue B, but his real residence is No. 62 of the same avenue.

At the Tombs, John Shea, alias Corker, was held in default of $500 bail, for assaulting Officer Gilroy, of the Sixth Precinct, while in the discharge of his duty at the corner of Leonard and Baxter streets.

Peter Fitzpatrick, giving his residence as Eighty-third street, corner of Eighth avenue, was arraigned before Judge Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, upon a charge of attempted fraudulent voting, preferred by Owen Boyle, of No. 217 Mott street. He was admited to bail in $500 for examination.

Michael Harkins registered from No. 153 West Fifty-first street, but it was subsequently discovered that he lived in Fifty-seventh street. When Harkins attempted to vote yesterday he was arrested. Judge Murray, sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, remanded the prisoner for examination.

But one arrest was made in the Twelfth Precinct yesterday for violation of the election laws. Thomas Kelly, aged thirty, presented himself at one of the polling places in the Twelfth Ward, and attempted to deposit a ballot by giving the name of a bona fide registered voter. The deception was promptly detected. The prisoner was not arraigned at the Harlem Police Court, Judge Bixby having adjourned the court for the day at the early hour of 10 A. M.

RECEIVING THE NEWS.

SCENES IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

The City was at fever heat yesterday on account of the election. Early in the morning every polling place presented a scene such as is rarely witnessed except during a Presidential contest. Men, led by Democratic leaders, rushed to deposit their ballots for the straight ticket—and they worked in a spirit of desperation to secure control of this City and State. Nearly all business was suspended, and the morning and afternoon had the appearance of a popular holiday. The interest in the struggle was increased when news was received of a bloody affray between Coroner Croker and Senator O'Brien, on Second avenue, which resulted in the death of an innocent man. Had this event occurred on the previous day, it might have jeopardized the Tammany ticket, because it indicated the riotous tendency of that organization. As the day advanced, the utmost anxiety was manifested to obtain a list of the successful candidates and tens of thousands of citizens, irrespective of party, were delighted to hear that Gen. Patrick H. Jones had defeated the whole opposition of Kelly and Morrissey and was largely ahead of Hayes—the Ring candidate. This event, it is thought, will probably lead Morrissey to abandon Tammany, as it will certainly weaken Hayes in that organization. In the evening, the Tammany leaders held a mass-meeting in Tammany Hall, where the audience were congratulated upon their victory by Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, William H. Wickham, and others.

SCENES AT TAMMANY HALL.

At dusk the doors of the wigwam were opened, and a little later some of the lesser Tammany leaders appeared on the stage. Capt. Rynders and Gen. Spinola were the first to enter. Then came Mr. John Kelly and Col. Fellows. They were followed by a host of others who desire an intimate acquaintance with the Tammany chief who holds nominations and offices in the hollow of his hand. At 7 o'clock the hall was filled by a promiscuous assemblage who displayed a good deal of curiosity to know the origin of the fight on Second avenue, and its fatal results. They surged to and fro like a great wave—and hissed and groaned, made cat-calls, and crowed like roosters in their uneasiness to call out a speaker or expose him to ridicule. Mr. Kelly was distinguished above all others by wearing his broad-brimmed hat on the platform and taking charge of the election returns. Col. Thomas Dunlap called the meeting to order, and appointed Gen. Spinola Chairman. After this ceremony the crowd became strongly demonstrative, but a band located in the gallery performed some inspiriting airs—and their clamor was thus silenced for a few minutes. Finally a dispatch was received stating that Mr. John Swinton received only one vote in one election district—and this amused the audience for some time. Subsequently Gen. Spinola read a bogus proclamation for Gen. Dix, declaring that he would shoot any man on the spot who should declare that he was not defeated by Mr. Tilden, and his effort was received with cheers and laughter.

The returns now began to come in slowly, and they were read in their order. Mr. Morrissey was noticeable at this time on the platform, but he suddenly retired, evidently because he had heard that his candidate for Register, Hayes, had been defeated.

"Here's a splendid dispatch," exclaimed Spinola at the top of his voice. I'll read it to you: "Ben. Butler is defeated." [Cheers.] "Now, comrades," continued Mr. Spinola, "isn't that great work for one day—old Cock-eye is defeated and we won't hear any more of him. [Laughter.] Yes, my friends, Old Cock-eye has gone up in a balloon, and old Granny Havemeyer along with him.

Capt. Rynders here interposed. He said he wanted to know who defeated Benjamin F. Butler. He regarded him as the noblest Roman of them all—a man who was not afraid to speak his sentiments. He would rather see him elected than the Republicans who had no courage, and who were slaves to the Administration.

A dispatch stating that Monroe County had given Tilden 3,000 majority was then read, after which loud calls were made for ex-Rebel Fellows, but he declined to speak until the close of the meeting.

Mr. A. H. Dawson, of Georgia, obtained a brief hearing, during which he desired the audience to remember that the people of this City have shot Gen. Dix on the spot. He retired to make room for the announcement of other dispatches. Messrs. S. S. Cox, Weeks, C. Culver, and John Mullaly next made addresses, in which they congratulated Tammany upon her victory.

Gen. Spinola again came forward and said: "You have lifted up the banners of Democracy so high that Gen. Grant's English son-in-law can see it from the highest turrets of his native land, and his bloated father-in-law, and also old Granny Havemeyer have seen it, and must retire. The Democracy have defeated a man who has disowned his country, his parentage, and his religion. We should rejoice for this, and also because old cock-eye has been sent where the woodbine twineth. We have bottled him so tight that he can never remove the cork again. [Laughter.] My comrades, this is a bad time for Christian statesmen, and it is a bad season for the Christian ministers who loved the female members of their congregation too much, and also for stump candidates.

A Voice—"Three cheers for Wise, of Virginia." The response was faint.

More dispatches were read, after which Major Quincy, of the Sheriff's Office, said the Democratic victory would result in removing the weights from off the necks of their Southern brethren. Instead of Grant looking for a third term, there was a great probability that he would die out with his party and expire before the end of his second term. While the Major was speaking Mr. William H. Wickham entered and was conducted to the front of the stage, when he was loudly cheered. In response, he said: "I thank you for this kind reception, and for the cordial support you have given me at the polls. When I received the nomination, three weeks ago, I made a pledge that I would be faithful to the interests of the people. I shall enter upon the duties of my office untrammeled; but while I shall never forget the duty I owe to the Democracy, I shall endeavor to perform my duties so as to serve the whole people. I shall be no man's man, for I desire what is better than great riches, a good name." Mr. Wickham then sat down amid loud applause.

Soon after Mr. Wickham had done speaking, the time of the meeting was whiled away by reading other dispatches. Those showing that Gen. Jones had won a great victory were not read. The reading of these returns was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, who was immediately ushered in front of the stage. After the applause with which he was welcomed had subsided, Mr. Tilden said: When I received a message that a meeting of Democrats would be held here to-night I could not refuse to attend. I congratulate you on the transcendant victory which has to-day been achieved. It is a victory that we may rejoice in without any element of selfishness, because those over whom this triumph has been won will, perhaps, share its benefits. It is a victory for all the people, from Maine to Georgia. I have so often fought for you that I thought I was entitled to my discharge; but when the Democracy desired. I went into the bottle to lead you to victory. [Applause.] We are to save a government for the people—we are to set back the tide of corruption and of abuses, and restore the Government of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. The Democracy has already accomplished a work which has created a new era in our government. I come to tender to you—the hard-fisted and warm-hearted men my thanks. Believe me, if the country is to be saved, it will be by the workingmen, the farmers, and mechanics. [Applause.] I propose that this meeting shall be a step to a grand and glorious future. Hoping to meet you again, I thank you and I bid you good night. [Applause.] Ex-Rebel Fellows and Gen. Spinola then denounced Waterbury, Creamer, O'Brien, and Ottendorfer as traitors to the Democratic cause—and the former stated that Coroner Croker was not responsible for the fatal affray in Second avenue, yesterday morning.

Mr. John Kelly then made a few remarks in which he complimented the Democracy upon their victory, after which the meeting adjourned.

IN PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.

The scenes in Printing-house square abundantly testified to the deep interest felt in the City and State elections. From the beginning of the reception of the returns until a late hour the sidewalks in the neighborhood of the several bulletin-boards were rendered absolutely impassable by a crowd so large that it encroached upon the middle of the street, and even impeded the passage of the horse-cars of the many lines which have a common terminus at the City Hall. The crowd was a good-humored and orderly one, but very restless, and was constantly straying about from one bulletin to another to catch the latest details which, though missed by one paper, might be known by another. The modes of displaying the returns were various. Some papers admitted as many as possible to their counting-rooms, where the returns were displayed to all fortunate enough to gain entrance. But the favorite method was to use exterior sign-boards, illuminated by strong calcium lights. In front of these were gathered the greatest crowds, and they waited for each fresh announcement with a patience as great as though it sprung from the purest patriotism instead of ill-concealed anxiety about those little bets. Occasionally the various announcements were greeted with general cheers, but the usual welcome was merely a general murmur of approval, disapproval, or criticism.

SCENES AT THE POOL ROOMS.

During the progress of the election the scene at Johnson's pool rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, was one of keen, feverish excitement. There was nothing in a sense loud or boisterous about it, for everybody was too interested and expectant to be absolutely demonstrative. The issue of each contest meant the interchange of large stakes, which were the measure of each man's eagerness and anxiety. Of the vast crowd who haunted the pool rooms during the long day, and when the returns were being gradually made known, but few cared for Republican victory or for Democratic supremacy, the golden result which flowed, or was expected to flow, into each individual's pocket being to him more than party issues or political principles. Several times, no doubt, when the returns cast the balance on one side or the other, the probable results in the future of the success of this candidate or the success of that were discussed with freedom. Notably this was the case when each succeeding return rendered Gen. Jones' prospects for the important office of Register more and more assured. In the defeat of the Tammany nominee, people augured ill for John Morrissey's influence. They cast his horoscope and did not need much persuasion to read his stars in adverse fashion. It was about this contest that the interest of the betting people principally centred. When it was seen that Gen. Jones was certain of election, the Morrissey faction endeavored to hedge their bets, but unavailingly, for nobody could be found to make any offers against his chances. After the first returns pools were sold on his having a majority of 5,000 votes, and odds were laid to the extent of $100 to $65. Subsequently $100 to $70, were bet that his majority would reach 10,000, and, in a few cases, even bets were offered that it would amount to 15,000. On the other issues raised by the Republican and Democratic tickets the betting was not nearly so brisk, but on the subject of the Registership the pools were almost glutted. It is estimated that they must have contained $300,000 in Johnson's pool-room alone, and yet this large amount of public betting is no measure of the private sums that have changed hands over the elections.

RECEIVING RETURNS AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

An animated scene was presented at Police Head-quarters last night during the reception of the election returns, which were transmitted partly by telegraph and partly by mounted policemen from the various precincts. The large court-room, which had been prepared for the purpose, was filled by a large crowd of interested spectators. The elevated desk at the head of the room, at which the Commissioners are wont to sit in judgment on delinquent policemen, was occupied by Superintendent Walling, who read in a loud and distinct voice the returns as they were received. Within the railing were seated at desks and tables, filling their prepared blanks with the figures, a small army of reporters representing the Associated Press and the morning journals, while a constant stream of messenger boys passed up and down the front stairs, en route to the offices of the papers by which they were employed. Prominent politicians were constantly coming and going, eager to learn the latest news of the canvass. Among those who visited Police Head-quarters last night, were Gen. Patrick H. Jones, the successful candidate for Register; "Jimmy" Hayes, the defeated candidate for the same office, with John Morrissey, Alderman Lewis, Joel O. Stevens, and others. The Police Commissioners were present during the entire day and evening. Inspectors Dilks, McDermott, Thorne, and Speight were also on duty at Head-quarters all night.

KINGS COUNTY.

CANDIDATES PROBABLY ELECTED.

In Brooklyn election day passed off quietly. It has been what the politicians call a "blind" election, by which they wish to convey the idea that the vote turned not so much on the principles of the contending parties as upon individuals. It is undoubtedly the custom on election day for voters to get their tickets from peddlers. Yesterday the ticket peddlers did a poor business, more than seven-eighths of the voters having secured tickets the day before election, and pasted them at leisure in their houses. This was practiced to such an extent that the shrewdest ward leaders were unable to tell how the vote was going yesterday. Owing to the fact that the election inspectors are most interested in ward officers, the figures for the State, County, and City tickets came in late and slowly. The "National Democrats" sold out everywhere to the "regular" Democrats. They existed merely to be bought. If they had stayed in the fight, the Republicans would have swept the county. Below will be found a list of the candidates probably elected:

COUNTY TICKET.

District Attorney—Butler, Dem.
Charity Commissioners—Rabel, Dem.; Storms, Dem.; Morris, Dem.
Coroners—Nolan, Dem.; Sarnis, Dem.
County Auditor—Fitzgerald, Dem.
County Treasurer—Gardner, Dem.

CITY TICKET.

Controller—Powell, Dem.
Auditor—Dearing, Dem.

CONGRESSMEN.

Second District—Shumaker, Dem.
Third District—Chittenden, Ind., long and short term.
Fourth District—Bliss, Dem.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

1st Assembly District—John Connell, Dem.
2d Assembly District—J. R. Kennedy, Dem.
Third Assembly District—Michael Coffee, Dem.
Fourth Assembly District—T. V. P. Talmage, Dem.
Fifth Assembly District—J. R. Burtis, Rep.
Sixth Assembly District—Jacob Worth, Rep.
Seventh Assembly District—S. J. Comhan, Dem.
Eighth Assembly District—David Williams, Rep., probably elected.
Ninth Assembly District—J. McGrousty, Dem.

VERMONT.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION IN POLAND'S DISTRICT—DENNISON SUCCESSFUL.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 3.—The returns for thirty-seven towns in the Second Congressional District, received up to this time, give Dennison, Rep., 5,249; Poland, 2,547; and McLane, Dem., 1,055. There are eighty-one towns in the district. The plurality elects at this election. Dennison is elected without doubt by a large majority.

TENNESSEE.

COLONEL CASEY YOUNG ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—The election to-day has been unusually quiet, with a considerable falling off from the August vote. The Democrats claim a majority of 2,000 in the city, and the election of Col. Casey Young to Congress by 1,500 majority, his competitor, Hon. Barbour Lewis, having carried the District in 1872 by a majority of 3,700. His defeat to-day is attributed to the Civil Rights bill and the well-known conservatism of Col. Young, many Republicans, both white and black, having worked and voted for the latter.

THE STATE GONE DEMOCRATIC—CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The election passed off quietly, and the vote throughout the State was at least one-fourth less than in August last. The Democrats carry the State by from 25,000 to 30,000 majority, electing the entire Congressional delegation, except the First and Second Districts, which are doubtful. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Democratic.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Young, Democrat, in the Tenth Congressional District, will have 3,500 majority. Caldwell, Democrat, is elected in the Ninth Congressional District and Whitthorne, Democrat, is elected in the Seventh District by 5,000 majority.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Dibrill, Dem., for Congress, is elected in the Third District by from 3,000 to 4,000 majority. The returns so far indicate a general Democratic gain in the district. The Republicans had a majority of 1,000 in the same district in 1872.

RHODE ISLAND.

BOTH REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—Benjamin T. Eames is elected to Congress in the First District, and Latimer W. Ballou in the Second District, both Republicans. The vote was light.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—The First Congressional District complete, with the exception of Block Island, gives B. T. Eames, Rep., 2,292, and William D. Beach, Dem., 824. The Second Congressional District complete gives Ballou, Rep., 2,362, and Rodman, Dem., 1,271. The result being well assured at the beginning of the campaign, scarcely a quarter of the votes of the districts were polled.

MISSOURI.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION UNKNOWN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The election here passed off quietly. An unusually large vote was polled, but owing to the length of the ticket it will be very late before the returns can be obtained. At this hour, 11 o'clock, not one precinct in the city has been heard from. Advices from the State are too meagre to indicate the result in any section.

NEVADA.

NO ELECTION RETURNS—A REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR PROBABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 3.—The election in Nevada to-day was conducted quietly. Almost all places of business, and all the mills and saloons were closed. No returns of a satisfactory character have yet been received. The tickets have been terribly scratched throughout the State. A Virginia City dispatch says the returns from all quarters indicate that the Legislature will be in favor of Sharon, Rep., for the United States Senatorship.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN SEVERAL COUNTIES.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 3.—From the returns from a few precincts in this county it is estimated that Parrott, Reform candidate for Congress, will have 700 majority.

Osborn, Republican, for Governor, has at least 1,500 majority. A light vote was cast.

Ford County gives 140 Republican majority.

Pawnee County gives a Republican majority of 65.

In Comanche County, Casey, the Reform candidate for Governor, gets 59 majority.

Harvey County gives a large Republican majority.

MINNESOTA.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF ALL THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 3.—Scattering returns from all parts of the State are received, but nothing definite can be ascertained at this hour (10 o'clock P. M.) There is every probability that all the three Republican Congressmen are elected by reduced majorities. No estimate can yet be made as to the complexion of the Legislature.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

A great mass of information as to the social condition of Ireland has just been published in some criminal and judicial statistics by Dr. Wilson Handcock. The graver descriptions of crime are still on the decrease, and the number of indictable offenses last year was one-third per cent. less than in the previous twelve months. Assaults and the minor crimes which are within the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates, however, are increasing at an alarming rate, and the number of cases of this character disposed of in 1873 was 223,843, no fewer than 12,373 more than in the previous year. Dr. Handcock attributes the rapid growth of these offenses to the greater indulgence of the people in intoxicating drink, and observes that an increase is observable in all those offenses that mark a lowering of moral tone in society. The statistics contain a vindication of the character of the Irish juries. The proportion of acquittals in Ireland in 1873 was thirty per cent. as compared with 22.7 per cent. in England and Wales, but Dr. Handcock observes that the difference is accounted for by the fact that a larger proportion of persons are discharged at the first instance in England and Wales than in this country, and that consequently the evidence here is of a less certain character. The Belgian statistics show a slightly higher proportion of acquittals than the Irish. Generally speaking there is less crime in Ireland than in England, the proportion of criminals being thirty-one in each 10,000 of the population in this country and thirty-seven in England.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day has been fixed by the President, and KNOX has issued a hat suitable for the occasion. In fact, Knox will supply at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel, "all sorts of hats for all sorts of people." Deal with him.

[Advertisement.]

DYEING AND CLEANING.—LORD'S "French Black," the most elegant color dyed in America. Offices No. 111 8th av., No. 630 and No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Magarge, Miss Mary Magarge, Miss K. Sullivan, Mr. Eden, T. R. Harrison, M. Gillicuddy, Miss Gillicuddy, Miss Mary Butt, G. G. Bradley and wife, A. Thomson, Rev. P. Mahoney, Miss Billings, H. Gilbert, G. F. Wake, Rev. J. De Concilio, H. Henwood, N. W. Taulman, Jr., George Munter, Mrs. Mary Powley, Miss M. A. Payne, N. Heust, Mrs. St. Alang, L. P. Porter and wife, J. W. Knox, J. F. Schmelzer, Miss F. Bazin, Rev. L. Bazin, M. Heuchy, Miss Kilfulay, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Ford and wife, J. Slater, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. R. Staley, Miss H. Staley, Miss M. Staley, Miss Johnston, S. R. Lackey, E. E. Mitchell and wife, Miss N. Mitchell, Miss M. E. Berrian, R. Smith, Mr. Malone, N. W. Taulman.

In steam-ship Schiller, for Hamburg.—Mr. and Mrs. John Ubsdell, three children, and nurse, Miss Jane Hardley, Miss Harriet Cole, William Vermeulen, Mrs. Adolphine Vermeulen, Miss Anna Vermeulen, Miss Helene Vermuelem, Miss Emmie Vermuelen, Miss Clara Vermeulen, Master Adolph and Master Louis Vermeulen, M. Beissbarth, J. Beissbarth, L. A. Kimberley, U. S. M., William G. Hale, F. W. Elbrey, U. S. A., M. Gabriel, E. Elbers, E. Flues, J. Kurtz, Louis Le Moult, Charles Blumquist, Samuel Dolman, Mrs. Ida Spannagel and four children, E. Daus, Ed. Jager, Mrs. Therese Rojtsec, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. James, Mrs. Boschis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:33	Sun sets......4:54	Moon rises. 2:01
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook...4:21	Gov. Island. 5:10	Hell Gate..6:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Oct. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 25, lat. 50 50, lon. 20 05, passed schr. Pimlico, of Chicago, bound East. Same date, lat. 50 45, lon. 20 02, a Stettin brig-rigged steam-ship; Oct. 26, lat. 50 26, lon. 74 50, signaled two steamships heading West, supposed cable steamers Faraday and Consort.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam Oct. 17, and Plymouth 21st, with mdse. and 33 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; Oct. 24, lat. 50 07, lon. 23 03, passed steam-ship Rhein, hence, for Bremen; 31st, lat. 42 05, lon. 62 58, passed steam-ship Rotterdam, hence, for Rotterdam.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Berry, Milk River, &c., 22 ds., with logwood to G. Wessels, vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Almeda, (of Eastport,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 300 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Neptune, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Brig Moses Day, (of Philadelphia,) Crosby, Graytown 25 ds., with hides, &c., to Stout Bros.—vessel to J. M. Linnard. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Steelman, Somerset.
Schr. Garland, Lindsay, Stamford.
Schr. John Clifford, French, New-London.
Schr. Amelia Augusta, Ryan, Norwalk.
Schr. Henry Lemuel, Myers, Norwalk.
Schr. Surprise, Turner, Norwalk.
Schr. C. W. Bentley, Farrell, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Matthews, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Excelsior, Tobias, Cold Spring.
Schr. Mary E. Hoxie, Patten, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.
Schr. Congress, Clark, Virginia.
Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.
Schr. Celeste, Brown, New-Haven,
Schr. Tannhauser, Grover, New-Haven.
Schr. Lottie, Gage, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Republic, Stevens, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Wm. E. Babcock, Williams, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eliza, Peterson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Minquas, Heaney, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. & L. Cordery, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Turner, Providence.
Schr. Anna Jacobs, Harder, Providence.
Schr. Mary E. Gage, Church, Fall River.
Schr. Sunbeam, Riley, Fall River, for Trenton.
Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Fall River, for Trenton.
Schr. Oliver Ames, Scofield, Fall River.
Schr. Thomas Potter, Hawes, Fall River.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Coffin, New-Bedford.
Schr. Yosemite, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Chief, Collins, Norwich.
Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Somerset.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Schiller, for Hamburg; Wyoming, for Liverpool: Crescent City, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; North Point, for Philadelphia; Georgia, for Portland; ships John Bright, for San Francisco; Robena, for Savannah.

WIND.—Sundown, light, S.; very hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—Arr. steamers Oriental, Hallett, from Savannah; Hercules, from Philadelphia; brig Alice M. Putnam, Atwood, from New-York; schrs. Almaretta, Merrill, from Charleston; Skylark, from Baltimore; Rachel S. Miller, Jarvis; Hattie Paige, Haley; David Clarkson, Robinson, and L. T. Dow, Crowell, from Philadelphia; James Farwell, Gregory, from Rondout; Charlotte Fisk, Williams, from Hoboken; Louisa A. Boardman, Norwood, from Weehawken.

Arr. steamer Williamsport, Winnett, from Philadelphia; schrs. Skylark, Smalley, from Baltimore; Hattie Paige, Haley, from Philadelphia; David Clarkson, Robinson, from do.; Lizzie F. Dow, Crowell, from do.; J. T. Alburger, Carson, from do.; Henry D. May, May, from do.; Wm. H. Whitaker, Carll, from do.; Rachel Vannaman, Brewer, from do.; Julian A. Ward, Stevens, from do.; Faust, Smith, from do.; S. S. Wheeler, Godfrey, from do.; A. Nevinger, Smith, from do., and proceeded to Weymouth; Louisa A. Boardman, Norwood, from Weehawken; Ira Laffrieneier, Coleman, from Hoboken; Carrie M. Hix, Hix, from Rondout.

Below, coming up, schrs. J. G. Collyer and Island Belle.

Cld. steamers Linda, (Br.,) Clements, for Yarmouth, N. S.; Wm. Lawrence, Kent, for Baltimore; ship Importer, Sherburne, for New-York; bark Olive Sears, for Baltimore; schr. Elma M. Wright, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Hecla.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from New-York, and Equator from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 3.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed out steamer Berlin, for Bremen; barks Chanticleer, for Rio; Paramount, for Matanzas; brigs D. C. Chapman, for Rio; Emily Raymond and Rebecca Florence, for West Indies.

In the Roads, brig Claudia, for Rio.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 3.—A fog conceals everything off shore. Arr. steamer Albermale, from New-York.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 3.—A heavy fog prevails.

Schrs. Mary C. Carroll, for Pawtucket; Andrew A. Edwards, for Bristol, and James Alderdice, for New-Bedford, anchored off here last evening.

Passed up, schr. Carrie, for Boston.

Noon.—The fog is lifting. The vessels reported at anchor have passed down.

The steam-ship Vaderland, from Antwerp, passed up at 1 P. M. to-day.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—The steamer Metropolis, from San Domingo, for New-York, has put in here for repairs to her machinery.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Cld. ship Otto and Antoine, Gunderson, for Antwerp; schrs. Harriet N. Miller, Townsend, for Boston; Estelle Day, Carey, for Savannah; J. C. Thompson, Tatem, for Washington.

Arr. steam-ship Vaderland, Randall, from Antwerp; Yazoo, Barrett, from New-Orleans, via Havana; schrs. H. W. Benedict, Thompson, from Horton's Point; E. B. Wheaton, Fisher, from Provincetown; Estelle Day, Carey, from Boston; Harriet N. Miller, Townsend, from East Braintree; J. C. Thompson, Tatem, from Apponang.

Below, ship Hermene, from Hamburg; schr. J. Ricardo Jova.

Spoken 30th ult., 9 P. M., lat. 30 46, lon. 79 22, schr. A. D. Henderson, Doane, 17 ds. from Black River, Jam., for New-York, and was supplied with provisions by steam-ship Yazoo at this port.

PORT ROYAL, Nov. 3.—Sld. steamer Mediator, Martin, for Fernandina; Vicksburg, Rudolph, do.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 3.—Arr. Nov. 2, steam-ship Livingston, from New-York; bark Algeria, Brownell, from Antwerp.

Cld. schr. Lewis Ehrman, for Baltimore.

Sld. barks Albana, Baggett, for Liverpool; Ueland Tallaxen, for Revel.

Arr. Nov. 3, steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; brigs Alice Lea, Foster, from Philadelphia; schrs. Ada C. Shortland, Doane, Clara E. Bergen, Bayton, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Oberon, Hannay, for Liverpool; Somerset, for Boston.

Sld. steam-ship Cleopatra, for New-York; barks Dartmouth, Burns, for Liverpool; Algeria, for Charleston; schr. Nancy S. Smith, Boyd, for St. Marys.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sld. for the United States: Indiana, Hawthorn, Preciosa, Meridian, Morning Light, Gulnare, and Antioch.

Arr. out on the 1st inst., Frederick Scalla and Typhoon.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Red-gauntlet, Liscio, Agar, and King Cenric.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., New Design, Gitana, Arina, and Nornen.

The Pamplico [probably schr. Pamlico, from New-Castle for Chicago] has put into Queenstown leaky.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—The steam-ship Indiana, from Philadelphia, was off Broadhead at 4 P. M. to-day.

ANTWERP, Nov. 3.—The steam-ship Nederland, Capt. James, from Philadelphia Oct 18, has arrived here.

HAVRE, Nov. 3.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia sld. from this port Nov. 1, for New-York.

COACHES AND BROUGHAMS.

THE MOST DESIRABLE WINTER CARRIAGES IN USE. FINISHED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON IN ALL SILK SATINS, AND IN DARK SHADES OF THE SOFTEST FRENCH MOROCCOS.

BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.

FACTORY: BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS: 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

CORTICINE.

W. & J. SLOANE, SOLE AGENTS

For the sale of the above material, are now receiving a large invoice, and offer it as the

MOST DESIRABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR LINOLEUM, KAMPTULICON, &c., FOR BANKS, OFFICES, HALLS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

It is warm, noiseless, and clean, not liable to crack or break, and has been proved far superior in every way to any similar article now in use.

It is made in plain and figured patterns, and can be tastefully laid with appropriate borders.

NOS. 649, 651, 655 BROADWAY.

Extraordinary Value.

BLACK SILKS, A GOOD QUALITY, at $1 50, worth $2 a yard.

BLACK CACHEMIRE SILK, at $1 90, worth $2 50 a yard, AND OTHER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.

Warranted to Wear and Not to Lose Color.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th st., in Union square.

Aitken, Son & Co., BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH ST.,

LACES, Low Prices and Large Assortment.

VALENCIENNES CAPES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE AND COLORED CREPE LISSE FOR OVERDRESSES, WHITE ILLUSION FOR BRIDAL VEILS AND FOR NECK SCARFS, BRIDAL AND COLORED ARTIFICIAL FLOWER DRESS GARNITURES.

CRANDALL & CO., NO. 569 3D AV., NEW-YORK.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Patent Baby Carriages, Velocipedes, Propellers, Spring, Hobby, and Shoo-fly Horses, Doll Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, &c., all of our own manufacture, protected by our own patents, and retailed at manufacturer's prices. A large stock constantly on hand, at prices to suit the wholesale trade.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS — $1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PEZEGO, 85 Nassau St. N. Y.

A REFORM IN THE INSTALLMENT BUSINESS. GEORGE A. CLARKE, No. 747 Broadway, announces a great reduction in prices, and the most liberal terms of any house in the City. Elegant Furniture, Carpets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Parlor Beds.

FINE SETS, $1 50 TO $50. BEAUTIFUL COAL VASES, $3 50 TO $30. First-class HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINA and GLASSWARE, at very low prices at EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S, COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING, CORNER STORES

THE GORHAM ELECTRO-PLATE

Is the best plated ware now made, possessing the elements of pure Silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability; also, in its clear, ringing tone when struck with a hard substance. It is not easily bruised or dented. At RETAIL by

The Gorham Company, SILVERSMITHS, No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway, AND BY JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

Arnold, Constable & Co. Will open on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4,

PLAIN SILKS, IN SHADES OF Navy Blue, Seal Brown, and Prune. ALSO, Black Striped Velvets AND SEAL BROWN PLUSHES, Not to be found in any other house.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

REMOVAL. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS —IN— CARRIAGES For 30 Days

Previous to Removal to our New Warerooms, NO. 25 UNION SQUARE, IN DECEMBER,

We will offer extra inducements to purchasers of Carriages. Our stock embraces all the new and desirable styles, superbly finished in fashionable colors and material.

BRADLEY, PRAY & CO., No. 558 Broadway.

B. L. Solomon & Sons Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in Furniture Coverings AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.

Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.

657 & 659 Broadway.

A. RAYMOND & CO., CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS., CLOTHIERS. OVERCOATS FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS SUITS OF THE NEWEST AND FINEST GOODS, READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER.

KNABE GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV. WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

THE GENUINE FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTERWATER,

the most popular mineral water of Germany. Removes all obstructions, improves the appetite, but never debilitates. It regulates the functions of the digestive organs, the bowels, and the circulation, and thus mitigates and cures many diseases. It is particularly effectual in disorders accompanied by inactivity of the intestinal canal, habitual or temporary constipation. Hear the testimony of Sir Henry Thompson and of Prof. Liebig, recognized by the medical profession throughout Christendom as the highest authorities: "As an occasional aperient and a corrector of digestion, I know nothing at all equal to Friedrichshall. It leaves the patient, as a rule, less constipated after discontinuing it than he was before, and may be taken habitually without lowering the system."—Sir Henry Thompson. The testimony of Baron Von Liebig "places the Bitterwater of Friedrichshall among the most efficacious in Europe, and whose great value must be recognized by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects." The owners of this Water ship it to this country only in cases of twenty-four pint bottles, and it is for sale by all leading retail grocers and druggists. To the trade by BOUCHE, FILS & CO., No. 37 Beaver st., Sole Agents.